

DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

BK101305 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Jul 85 p 10

["Full text" of joint statement of ASEAN foreign ministers on Cambodian problem]

[Text] ASEAN has consistently worked for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. In its continuing effort to propose initiatives that could help the process of a political settlement, ASEAN has consulted the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) on the possibility of it entering into indirect or proximity talks with Vietnam.

The CGDK has informed ASEAN that it is ready to enter into such talks with Vietnam for the purpose of discussing the basic elements of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The proximity talks between Vietnam and the CGDK, which could also be attended by representatives of Heng Samrin as part of the Vietnamese delegation, will be exploratory in nature and on a continuing basis and will be concerned with the following basic elements of a comprehensive political settlement:

--Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea;

--UN control and supervisory commission;

--National reconciliation;

--UN-supervised election/exercise of self-determination.

--ASEAN appeals to Vietnam to abandon the current policy of seeking a military solution to the Kampuchean problem. ASEAN urges Vietnam to accept the reality and strength of the CGDK under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and to seek an agreement with the coalition government in the interest of the Kampuchean people and the peace and stability of South-East Asia as a whole.

ASEAN calls on Vietnam to respond positively to these proposals.

SHULTZ, MOKHTAR COMMENTS AT ASEAN MEETING NOTED

BK101426 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] ASEAN today supported a proposal for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations but made it clear that the interests of ASEAN countries and other developing countries should be taken into consideration in the negotiations. An annual 1984-85 report of the ASEAN Standing Committee says that the new negotiations should consider means to facilitate the export of goods from developing countries in the international markets. ASEAN will ensure that developed countries can [words indistinct]. In addition, it will also try to ensure that the price cuts will cover other issues such as the purchase of tropical commodities, the GATT stand on reciprocal taxation, agreements on substitute goods and agricultural products [words indistinct].

We go now to the conference room to receive the latest news from Radio and Television Malaysia correspondent Haji Abdul Rashid Mohamed:

[Begin Rashid recording] The United States has given assurances that it will not normalize its relations with Vietnam so long as ASEAN's efforts to settle the Cambodia issue are not successful. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived in the nation's capital this afternoon, was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur, where he said that ASEAN's efforts to expel Vietnamese troops from Cambodia should be fully supported. On the proposed proximity talks, Mr Shultz said that his country will take a stand on the proposal after receiving a briefing from ASEAN foreign ministers during their upcoming dialogue. He reiterated U.S. support for ASEAN's efforts to achieve a political solution to the Cambodia issue.

Meanwhile, our correspondent Saw Yong Lee, who has just returned from a news conference given by Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said that the Indonesian leader has denied that the United States is turning the MIA issue into a condition for normalizing diplomatic relations with Vietnam because the issue is considered a humanitarian matter and should not be a condition for talks. Professor Mokhtar was explaining the linkage of the MIA issue with the Cambodian issue.
[end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Ministers Speak on Cambodia

HK110652 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 11 (AFP) -- The Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) major industrialized allies, including the United States and Japan, today deplored Vietnam's virtual rejection of ASEAN peace initiatives for Cambodia. The six ASEAN member nations and their six so-called dialogue partners met this morning for what Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe called "the most important conference in the Asia Pacific region."

Delegations from Australia, Canada, the European Economic Community (EEC), Japan, New Zealand and the United States also strongly endorsed ASEAN's call for a tough, coordinated approach to the global drug problem and supported an ASEAN plea for an early round of multilateral trade negotiations.

In his opening speech, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Vietnam's actions belied its protestations of goodwill, but said ASEAN remained determined to pursue its quest for peace.

ASEAN groups Malaysia with Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden described attempts to persuade Vietnam to withdraw an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 troops from Cambodia as "a disappointing experience", and applauded ASEAN's efforts to bring Hanoi into indirect talks with the U.S.-recognized coalition government led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "The important thing is to keep on trying, there has been so much suffering," Mr. Hayden said.

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said Canada would continue to deny aid to Vietnam and pledged another three million dollars in aid to Indochinese refugees.

Mr. Abe said that according to reports he had received from Hanoi last week "although Vietnam admits the desirability of a political settlement acceptable to both sides, it views the situation as developing to its own advantage."

He warned that if the international community took a passive attitude over Cambodia, it could imply a condoning of the Vietnamese occupation.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that the "Cambodian tragedy" had left Vietnam with a stagnating economy and in self-imposed isolation, and there must come a point where the Hanoi government realized what it was doing to itself. He pledged continued strong U.S. support for ASEAN's peace search, and in helping cope with 750,000 refugees, 50,000 of whom had fled Indochina in the first six months of this year.

Mr. Hayden said he had heard last night that Vietnam had rejected ASEAN's proposal of indirect talks -- a reaction he called disappointing but predictable.

ASEAN insists that it is still awaiting a formal reply from Hanoi on its indirect talks proposal. Australian delegation sources said the minister based his comments on a strongly-worded Vietnamese Government radio broadcast. EEC Commissioner for North, South Relations and Mediterranean Affairs Claude Cheysson, speaking for the EEC, said there was an urgent need to bring down interest rates. He supported the call for a new round of trade negotiations with GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) provided progress was made in other areas on the problems faced by developing nations.

Mr. Shultz said bluntly it was of utmost importance to "get the show on the road", and singled out Brazil and India as among those who were blocking progress to an early round of trade talks. "If we don't have a new round started and working then the efforts of those who want a closed market will be the center of attention," Mr. Shultz said. "The start of a new round is essential," he added, "or we'll be too busy fighting protectionism".

On narcotics, Mr. Shultz urged the meeting to consider the link between terrorism and drugs, saying the drug trade provided the "money behind the muscle" of terrorism.

Mr. Clark said Canada wholeheartedly commended ASEAN's initiative to stronger and more coordinated efforts to fight drug trafficking and abuse, and that Canada intended to offer funds to be used in the ASEAN region, particularly Thailand, in such programs as the substitution of agricultural crops for opium. His endorsement was echoed by all delegates, with Australia's Mr. Hayden calling the drug problem an international scourge.

Abe on Complete VPA Withdrawal

OW110329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 11 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday here the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is a non-negotiable condition for a political solution to the six-and-a-half year conflict in Kampuchea. Abe made the statement in his speech to a conference of foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and six other areas which began Thursday.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are attending the three-day conference. The European Community is also represented at the dialogue with ASEAN, which groups Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

Spelling out what Japanese officials call a four-point principle on Kampuchea, Abe called first for the withdrawal of the estimated 150,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as well as respect for Kampuchean self-determination. "There can be no compromise about the two pillars of the political settlement of the Cambodian problem," said the Japanese foreign minister.

Secondly, Abe said, Japan supports an ASEAN proposal for indirect peace talks between Vietnam and the anti-Hanoi Democratic Kampuchea coalition.

The third principle is continued support for democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, Abe said. Democratic Kampuchea, consists of the communist Khmer Rouge, a non-communist guerrilla group led by Son Sann and a third smaller faction under former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It has been recognized by the U.N. as the legitimate representative of Kampuchea over the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Fourthly, Abe said, Japan is ready to provide education and vocational training to Kampucheans who have fled into Thailand. Abe described Vietnam's military offensive against major guerrilla strongholds along the Thai-Kampuchean border earlier this year as "much to be regretted," saying the dry-season offensive means that "the momentum for a political settlement of the problem is far from gaining force. "If we take a passive attitude of merely watching the situation under this condition of deadlock, it may imply that we accept the further consolidation of the fait accompli in Cambodia," he said. Abe also pledged stepped-up Japanese cooperation in international programs to aid Indochina refugees.

The Japanese Government has decided to double its target figure for resettling Indochinese refugees in Japan to 10,000 starting this year, he said. Japan will also continue to contribute about half of the budget of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) general program for Indochinese refugees, said, adding that Japan will also donate an additional 480 million yen to a U.N. humanitarian aid program for refugees and 360 million yen to the International Red Cross this year.

Hayden Speech Noted

BK110511 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has called on Vietnam to establish a basis for peace talks with the communist Khmer Rouge organization in Kampuchea. Mr Hayden said Vietnam has to create some form of communication or link with the Khmer Rouge if it is genuinely interested in settling the military conflict in Kampuchea. He said the Khmer Rouge could not be excluded as it was the biggest and most effective of the three resistance forces involved in the Kampuchean conflict.

Mr Hayden was addressing a conference of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, in Kuala Lumpur. He told the conference that it would be possible to exclude the Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pol, from these talks. Mr Hayden said Australia's view on Kampuchea was similar to the position held by the ASEAN countries. ASEAN has proposed that Vietnam and the coalition of resistance forces in Kampuchea hold talks through a mutual go-between. The American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, told the ASEAN meeting that if Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchea, it would be able to rebuild its depressed economy.

Rithauddeen Addresses Session

BK110642 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The post ministerial conference with the ASEAN dialogue partners began in Kuala Lumpur this morning with a call for an international economic order that is more (?transparent), predictable, and nondiscriminatory. The foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, called on the six dialogue partners to strengthen the open market system by stemming the tide of protectionism. He points out that uncertainties in global trade have become acute due to unhealthy international monetary and financial phenomena. Among them are huge budget deficits, high interest rates, and volatile exchange rates of key currencies.

Tengku Rithauddeen, who spoke on behalf of ASEAN, adds that the grouping fully supports an early launching of global negotiations to redress the international economic order. He said the [word indistinct], left unattended, the trade negotiations may affect political stability. As such, he hoped the interests of ASEAN and other developing countries would be taken into account when the new multilateral trade negotiations -- MTN -- convene.

Further on Session

BK110720 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, called on all countries to provide education and vocational training for the Kampuchean refugees. This is to help develop the human resources. He also announced that Japan will double the intake of Kampuchean refugees for resettlement from the present 5,000 to 10,000 people. Humanitarian aid to refugees will also be increased by \$2 million in addition to \$1.5 million donated earlier this year.

The Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said his country will work out bilateral agreements to fight the narcotics menace. Australia is keen to work closely with all countries to overcome this problem. He fully supports Malaysia's draft resolution on dadah which will be tabled at the UN General Assembly.

The [former] French foreign minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, speaking on behalf of the EEC, said the commission had recommended that the debate on the multifiber agreement be more flexible. Later, Thailand coordinated a dialogue with the EEC in the first series of dialogue. This afternoon, Malaysia will coordinate the ASEAN dialogue with Australia.

Abe Makes Modified Proposal

BK110929 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Japan has proposed that the proximity talks idea be modified so that ASEAN is involved in the talks, with representatives of the CGDK being part of the ASEAN delegation; the Heng Samrin regime would be part of a Vietnamese delegation. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was speaking to ASEAN foreign ministers during a meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen told newsmen that Japan believes ASEAN's participation in the proximity talks would be more acceptable to Vietnam. ASEAN has agreed to consider the Japanese proposal. Vietnam has not given an official response to it.

KATO ON NEW DEFENSE SPENDING CEILING, PRC VISIT

OW101033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Higashine, Yamagata Pref., July 10 KYODO -- Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato indicated Wednesday that his agency will propose a new ceiling on Japan's defense spending in place of the present ceiling of less than 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). Meeting reporters here while inspecting a Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) base, Kato said it will be difficult to hold down defense spending below 1 percent of GNP in a mid-range defense buildup program for fiscal 1986-90 to be worked out by the agency this summer. Kato indicated that his agency will propose a new ceiling on defense spending in order to seek the public's "understanding" when defense spending exceeds the present ceiling because of wage hikes for national government employees, including SDF personnel, for fiscal 1985.

The government is considering upgrading the agency's defense buildup program into a government plan, making it easier to control total defense spending during the five years covered by the program or to change the present ceiling to "about" 1 percent of the GNP, from "below" 1 percent. Discussions on changing the limit are likely to continue this yearend, when the budget for fiscal 1986 is compiled.

Kato is reportedly considering proposing a new ceiling on defense spending after the National Personnel Authority recommends wage hikes for national public servants in August. However, the question is expected to be ultimately settled at Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's initiative. Kato also said his agency plans to seek a rise of 8 percent to 8.3 percent in defense spending in the fiscal 1986 budget over the current budget.

Referring to the planned visit to Japan by Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Kato indicated that Xu's Japan visit is likely to be put off until this autumn or later. Kato said he will decide on a visit to China after Xu visits Japan.

FORESTRY PRODUCTS IMPORTS TO U.S. TO BE STUDIED

OW101041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO -- Japan and the United States ended two days of sub-cabinet-level talks in Tokyo Wednesday with an agreement to create an expert group to study Japanese imports of forestry products, government officials said. The specialists' group will make technical studies on Japan's agricultural standards (JAS), its certification systems and construction standards law concerning imports of lumber, paper-pulp and other products, they said.

During the talks, the U.S. side appreciated Japan's decision to cut tariffs on paper products by a uniform 20 percent from early next year and renewed its call for implementation of tariff cuts on plywood effective April 1 next year. Japan reiterated its position that the requested tariff cuts should follow governmental relief measures for the domestic industry, the officials said. Both sides also agreed to discuss ways to give American manufacturers of craft liner and other paper products better access to the Japanese market, they said. The officials said the specialists' conference will be launched in August at the earliest following consultations with the Construction and Home Affairs Ministries. The Japanese delegation was led by Tsunehisa Tanaka, director general of the Forestry Agency. Agriculture Under Secretary Daniel Amstutz headed the U.S. team.

NTT OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. PROCUREMENT TARGET DEMANDS

OW101145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO -- Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) will base its purchases of telecommunications equipment on purely commercial considerations and therefore cannot set target procurement levels for foreign products, Ichio Kata, the company's chief of international procurement, said Wednesday. U.S. Government negotiators have argued that efforts by the privatized NTT to simplify standards and certifications procedures must be backed up by actual progress at the cash register, considering Japan's 11-to-1 imbalance in telecommunications trade with the U.S. However, as a private, profitmaking corporation, NTT has no intention of meeting U.S. demands to set specific purchase target levels, but intends to buy the best product at the best price, Kata told reporters at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan. He said NTT is actively seeking out foreign products of high quality and competitive price by publishing procurement plans in foreign trade journals at the same time as they are published in Japan, by accepting applications for sales and certification in English, and by running seminars in the U.S. and E.C. countries on how to sell to Japan.

Major foreign manufacturers of telecommunications have become very aggressive in their sales efforts in Japan, said Kata, citing AT and T, Northern Telecom, and Motorola as examples. European companies still account for only a small part of NTTA procurement because U.S. firms have been more aggressive in sales, Kata said. NTT's also welcomes foreign participation in joint research projects to develop products particularly suited to the Japanese market, Kata said.

He noted that procurement of foreign telecommunications products by NTT has risen 3.8 billion yen in 1980, when NTT first instituted an open-bidding procurement policy, to 35.1 billion yen in 1984, when foreign products accounted for about 6 percent of NTT telecommunications purchases. However, Kata predicted that there will be no major jump in purchases of foreign goods for the first quarter of fiscal 1985 (figures will be released in August), saying that purchase levels will be not less than purchases in the same period last year.

On satellite purchases, a major U.S. concern, Kata indicated that no purchase of a foreign communications satellite is likely in the near future. Under government regulations, NTT is free to purchase satellites from the U.S. if necessary, Kata said, but he noted that NTT will not need to purchase a satellite in the near future unless new services, which he did not specify, are extremely popular and overburden existing facilities. There is a possibility, however, that NTT might lease a foreign-made satellite owned by a private company, Kata said.

He explained that NTT plans to adhere to its commitment, made while it was still a government entity, to the government-guided CS-3 communications satellite project. The U.S. has argued that Japan is rejecting highly advanced and competitively priced U.S. satellites in order to protect and develop its own satellite-producing capabilities. The question of satellite purchases is not NTT's problem. It depends on the kind of guidance that the Japanese Government gives in the future, Kata said.

Kata admitted that NTT's position as a private company 100 percent owned by the Japanese Government puts it in a sometimes paradoxical position. He noted that NTT would like to be free of GATT guidelines on procurement imposed by the Japanese Government on government agencies, since NTT is supposed to be a non-governmental body and would like the freedom to choose its purchases solely on the basis of commercial considerations in order to meet stiff competition from companies like Hitachi and Fujitsu.

PRC ORDERS TWO RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION SYSTEMS

OW100947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO -- China has ordered two computerized systems for electrification and trackdoubling on a stretch of the 680-kilometer railway between Zhengzhou City in the east central Chinese province of Henan and Baoji in the northern neighboring province of Shanxi from two major Japanese companies, it was disclosed Wednesday.

An official at Toshiba corp. said the Tokyo-based firm was awarded the contract worth 1.1 billion yen for the booster transformer (BT) and supervisory control system for electrification, both at the heart of the 80 billion yen project. The deal, covering the 170-kilometer railway between Zhengzhou and Sanmenxia in Henan Province is the first of three stages of engineering work for the project, and was negotiated by Mitsui and Co., Japan's second largest general trading house, he said. He said Toshiba, Japan's second largest electrical appliance maker, could win contracts for similar systems for the two remaining stages of the engineering work, bringing the total value of the contracts to 8 billion yen.

The systems involve the highly sophisticated technology already used in Japan's bullet train railways and in fast railways in the United States and Western Europe. This will be the second use of such systems in improvements to Chinese railways following work on the 280-kilometer railway between Beijing and Qinhuangdao in Hebei Province. He said the systems for the first stage of engineering work will be delivered to the Chinese Ministry of Railways in April next year with operation scheduled to start late 1986.

KCNA REFUTES REPORT ON DPRK TROOPS IN ANGOLA

SK110452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 11 Jul 85

["KCNA commentary: False Propaganda of Paid Trumpeters" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- An AP report from Kinshasa July 9 said more than 3,000 North Korean regular troops and 1,000 military advisers are stationed in Angola. Staff members of Western embassies in Kinshasa, the report said, told reporters there had been a steady increase in the number of North Korean soldiers in Angola following the conclusion of a still secret agreement between the two governments two years ago.

This is an entirely groundless lie of paid Western trumpeters. We definitely say that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has concluded no secret agreement concerning the military problem with the Angolan Government and it has sent no troops to Angola.

This notwithstanding, AP, faking up a fictitious story reported that our soldiers are stationed in Angola and are giving military training and education to the guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation from Namibia and the African National Congress from South Africa and the sons of former Katanga gendarmes from Zaire. This is a malicious slander against us.

It is clear what is sought in conducting such an absurd false propaganda. It is a crafty trick to undermine the friendly relations between the DPRK and African countries which are consolidating and developing with each passing day, impair the high external authority and prestige of the DPRK and back the crafty scheme of the South Korean puppets to worm themselves into these countries, pretending to be their "friend."

AP will get nothing from its malicious propaganda slandering the DPRK. If there is anything, it will be only condemnation and derision from the progressive public and press circles of the world.

COMMENTARY SCORES LIVSEY REMARK ON NORTH'S THREAT

SK110346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 10 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 July commentary: "Hackneyed Sophistry by a War Maniac"]

[Text] In a recent interview with the South Korean daily TONG-A ILBO, Livsey, commander of U.S. troops occupying South Korea, babbled once again about the North's military superiority and southward invasion. To lend weight to his assertion, he uttered contradictory words. However, he had nothing new to offer except for the hackneyed words he has uttered thus far.

In an attempt to justify the policy of war and military occupation pursued in Korea by the U.S. ruling class, Livsey only repeated remarks on the nonexistent beefing up of military force in the North and the threat of southward invasion, exactly the same thing he has repeated time after time, like saying his prayers.

It is our consistent stand and policy to eradicate the dangers of war, preserve and consolidate peace, and open a peaceful phase for the settlement of the reunification question in Korea.

It was out of a consideration to embody such a demand that we, early last year, proposed to the U.S. and South Korean authorities the holding of tripartite talks to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South. We also put forth a proposal for North-South parliamentary talks last April in the hopes of taking measures to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

It is not us but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are beefing up military force and creating the threat of invasion in Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are accelerating their war preparations to provoke another war of aggression. The beefing up of U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army, the forward deployment of these forces in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, the expanding and strengthening of the U.S. commando units and the organization of the puppet army's commando units -- these are all ominous developments of the situation that increase the dangers of war in Korea.

Such developments cause deep worry among the peace-loving people who hope that peace can be preserved and consolidated in Korea and induces those demanding that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea after giving up their policy of war to raise their voices. Such voices are heard more loudly during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, in particular.

This is dealing a severe blow to the U.S. imperialists who are whetting a sword of aggression under the veil of peace-lover while reeking powder. Such an atmosphere has caused Livsey to babble about the North's military buildup and the threat of southward invasion. This is nothing but a trick designed to divert people's attention by misleading public opinion and to justify their policy of illegal occupation of South Korea and military buildup there. The U.S. imperialists are also scheming to placate the sentiment of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle which is growing rapidly in South Korea by conjuring up an atmosphere of war through the spreading of the theory of southward invasion.

The struggle through the occupation of the American Cultural Center, which was staged to demand that the United States explain the true picture of the great massacre in Kwangju, and that it make an open apology for having directed and controlled the massacre, and the anti-U.S. struggle of the youths, students, and people, which began to further take on a mass nature in the wake of the occupation struggle, cornered the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

Livsey's malicious anticommunist and antirepublic propaganda is like the act of a coward who vents his anger on a third person. However vehemently they may try to launch a harangue on the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists can never cloak their nature as provocateurs, nor can they thwart the anti-U.S. sentiment and will of the youths, students, and people.

If the U.S. imperialists want to avoid greater denunciation and rejection from the people at home and abroad as the aggressors and provocateurs of a new war, they should leave South Korea without delay after abandoning their policy of aggression and war.

CPRF DENOUNCES STATISTICS ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK110446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Information No 320 issued by the CPRF]

[Text] Recently, the South Korean military fascist clique has been craftily maneuvering to conceal the truth of the Kwangju massacre atrocity.

On 4 July, the Chon Tu-hwan clique held a press conference, bringing the puppet governor of South Cholla Province to the fore. It said that the figure of 2,627 people killed by the martial law troops during the Kwangju incident was an error and that the number of those who were actually killed was only 203, thus attempting to make an excuse for the error.

As for the statistics report of Kwangju city, it is material directly prepared by the South Korean authorities, and even the figure of the deceased shown in the statistical record is a drastic reduction of the actual number. Even denying the statistics report, which reduces the actual figure, the South Korean military fascist clique is running amok to fabricate the number of those killed during the Kwangju incident, making it appear to be a small number.

Last June, the puppet defense minister announced that the number of the actual deceased in the Kwangju incident was 164, while the puppet home minister said the number was 201, thus presenting contradictory figures. They staged a foolish drama. This shows how the fascist clique is embarrassed by the disclosure of the truth of the Kwangju incident and how shamelessly it is maneuvering to conceal the true aspects of the Kwangju incident and to downplay the crimes it committed.

It is a fact clearly known to the entire world that the South Korean military fascist clique massacred several thousand fellow countrymen during the Kwangju incident and wounded tens of thousands of citizens. At that time, foreign news reports stated that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique massacred some 5,000 compatriots in Kwangju and a South Korean economic organization estimated the number of deceased and wounded to be more than 200,000. All facts proved the Chon Tu-hwan clique's crime of cruelly killing several thousand fellow countrymen in Kwangju.

No matter how craftily the South Korean puppets may maneuver before such a stern reality, they can never persuade anyone. Their maneuvers will only expose more clearly their nature as murderers and arouse greater indignation among the people.

Just as one cannot conceal a bayonet by using a bag, one cannot conceal the truth. The South Korean military fascist clique should apologize to the people for its criminal acts instead of attempting to conceal the truth of the Kwangju incident and escape the responsibility. It should be deservedly punished.

[Dated] 10 July 1985, Pyongyang

CPRK OFFICIAL DECRIES SOUTH STUDENT 'REPRESSION'

SK110530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Jul 85

["Talk" by Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the CPRF]

[Text] Recently, the South Korean military fascist elements made surprise attacks on more than 100 colleges at one stroke, turning sacred campuses into shambles, and indiscriminately committed an outrage on workers of the Daewoo Apparel Plant and Puhungsa Company in Seoul and arrested and imprisoned numerous patriotic students and workers, numbering some 130. I cannot restrain my surging indignation at this.

All the fellow countrymen are also tense with indignation, and public opinion at home and abroad shows a deep concern over the fascist outrage committed by the puppet clique. At this very time, on the night of 3 July, the military hooligans again staged a wholesale roundup on the patriotic students, searching every corner in downtown Seoul by mobilizing all the police forces.

Indeed, we cannot but say that this is a surprising event. Such an act by the fascists who strangle democracy, an act committed every day in South Korea, which is enveloped in a bloodthirsty atmosphere similar to a situation of martial law, casts dark clouds over the future of peace and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Whenever dialogue was held and the spirit for reconciliation and unity enhanced in our country, and whenever the aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification was promoted among the South Korean people and students in the past, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling elements, feeling uneasy, poured cold water over dialogue, and challenged the people and students with fascist repression. In the early 1980's, not to speak of the early 1970's, they perpetrated such violent steps as the 17 May outrage in order to maintain the colonial fascist rule, running amok to eradicate the spirit for democracy and peaceful reunification that was being enhanced in South Korea.

As there was a new indication of relaxation in North-South relations thanks to our initiatives and efforts, and as the voices calling for reunification were raised among the South Korean people and students, they again began the frantic repressive rackets.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to note that it is entirely just for the people at home and abroad to denounce the suppressive violent act committed by the South Korean puppets under the U.S. imperialists' instigation, branding as a second October Yusin scheme and a second 17 May outrage and a premeditated crime the creation of an artificial obstacle on the road of dialogue and reunification. In fact, if they continue suppressing the people calling for democracy, reunification, and freedom from domination by outside forces in South Korea, our fellow countrymen can neither attain national unity nor achieve the cause of reunification.

I believe the Chon Tu-hwan clique's use of guns and bayonets in response to the just demands of the students and people shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is itself a group of nation-sellers, fascist elements, and divisionists who never pay attention to the nation and the people. The South Korean puppet clique should give up the foolish idea of finding a way out through the policy of suppression, should immediately release the imprisoned students and workers, and should put an end to its acts hindering national harmony and unity and spoiling the atmosphere favorable to dialogue and reunification.

[Dated] 6 July 1985, Pyongyang

ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION OBSERVED

Friendship Meeting Held

SK100835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held at the Korea-Mongolia friendship Chongbang cooperative farm on July 8 on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the revolution of the Mongolian people.

It was attended by Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Pak Yong-pae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People and vice-chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, Kim In-chung, vice-chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and other officials concerned and farmers there. Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlen Urjinlhunde, and his embassy officials were present on invitation.

Kim Il-song Greet's Batmonh

SK101026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on July 10 to Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia, the national holiday of the Mongolian people.

Since the victory of the revolution great changes have taken place in Mongolia and shining successes have been achieved in the endeavours to liquidate the feudal backwardness of the country and establish the socialist system under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The Korean people highly estimate the achievements made by the Mongolian people in socialist construction as common success of the socialist forces and are sincerely rejoiced over them.

Today the Mongolian people are striving hard to make preparations for the 19th party congress and fulfil with success the Seventh Five-Year Plan and lay foundation, for another five-year plan. I wholeheartedly wish your people greater success in their future endeavours to lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism and achieve the prosperity of the country.

I believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, which have been firmly forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further expand and develop day by day through the common struggle for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism.

O Chin-u Greet's Defense Minister

SK110033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General J. Yondon, defence minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Armies of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow in scope and develop.

Kang Song-san Message

SK110036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0011 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, on the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The message says that the Korean people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Mongolian people in socialist construction after the victory of the revolution under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and wish them new success in their efforts to fulfil ahead of schedule the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and culture. The message expresses the belief that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will further expand and develop in favor of the cause of peace and socialism.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop respectively cabled Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren and Chairman of the Great People's Hural B. Altangerel.

CSSR, MONGOLIAN SUPPORT REUNIFICATION CAUSE

SK110031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0007 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification was expressed in the joint communique on the official goodwill visit of a Czechoslovak party and government delegation to Mongolia published on July 4.

The joint communique says the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic support the Korean people in the just struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle without outside interference. It expresses support to the new proposals of the DPRK aimed at easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and creating favorable conditions for the reunification of Korea.

ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DRPK-USSR TREATY

SK060415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 24th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance (July 6, 1961). In its article titled "Reliable Guarantee for Friendship and Cooperation", NODONG SINMUN says:

The signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance codified the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples and provided a firm guarantee for constantly strengthening and developing them in keeping with the interests and the demand of common cause of the two peoples. Displaying its validity and vitality to the full after its signing, the treaty has developed in scope the friendship, unity and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples and powerfully encouraged and stimulated the socialist construction and anti-imperialist, anti-war struggle for peace in the two countries.

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing very favourably.

Notably, the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and the talks held between the leaders of the two countries in Moscow last year were historic events which strengthened and developed to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Today the Soviet people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, are working energetically to complete the developed socialist society, holding aloft the banner of Lenin, the banner of October.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the great success made by the fraternal Soviet people in their struggle to accelerate the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, closely rallied around the party.

Now the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union are pursuing the Leninist peace policy and actively striving to crush the aggressive moves of imperialism and keep peace and security in the world. Our people extend full support and solidarity to the just measures of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to end the arms race, remove the nuclear weapons, realize the non-militarisation of space and dispel the danger of thermo-nuclear war, a new global war, and to the Soviet people's struggle for putting them into effect.

The Korean-Soviet friendship greeting new days of efflorescence will, as in the past, so in the future, too, grow thick like the pine tree of Korea and the white birch of the Soviet Union which are unshaken in whatever snowstorm.

WPK DEPARTMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

SK101546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here today by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS VISITING PRC DELEGATION

SK110042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0014 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 10 met and had a friendly talk with the visiting delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led by Zhu Liang, deputy head of the department.

MEETING MARKS MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

SK110428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- A "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was marked off on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the armed uprising of Cuban people.

A meeting for opening the month was held at the Korea-Cuba friendship Pyongyang textile machine plant on July 10. It was attended by the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang and the delegation of the Cuban association for friendship among the people staying in Korea.

SYRIAN ARMY DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK110043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0018 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- The Command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic made public a statement on June 30 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. It demands that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea without delay with all their aggression armed forces in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session. The statement says:

The tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula today shows well that U.S. imperialism is the very one which schemes to ignite an adventurous new world war, a thermo-nuclear war, and a wanton disturber of world peace.

The Command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic bitterly condemns the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, considering them a high-handed challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace in Korea and her reunification. The United States and the South Korean authorities must respond without delay to the reasonable and realistic proposals for three-way talks and North-South parliamentary talks made by the DPRK.

ROMANIAN ENVOY HOSTS SOIREE ON PARTY CONGRESS

SK110435 Pyongyang KCAN in English 0354 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang Uly 11 (KCNA) -- Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi hosted a reception and a film show at his embassy Wednesday evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Invited there were Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nom, Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Hong Hyon-Chong, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee No Sok-kyu, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su and officials concerned.

Speeches were exchanged at the reception which passed in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants toasted the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Korean and Romanian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Cong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They saw a Romanian film.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

SK101533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA) -- A Korean government delegation led by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, left here today by air for Yugoslavia to attend the sixth meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOZAMBIQUE

SK081624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, returned home Monday by plane after visiting Mozambique.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. It also visited Togo and Benin as a DPRK government delegation.

PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE 10-30 JUNE

SK040050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0022 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to work in various domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province from June 10 to 30.

In this period he gave on-the-spot guidance to various factories and enterprises including the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the May 10 factory, the Nanam pharmaceutical plant and the Chongjin shipyard, convened consultative meetings of different domains, and enlarged meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and the Executive Committee of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee and the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and a consultative meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and East Sea area fishery workers and gave important teachings which would serve as a programmatic guideline in developing the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province onto a new higher stage and bringing about a great upswing in the production of sea foods.

President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex. Going round the heat and cold rolling shops and various other production processes, he acquainted himself with their production and put forward concrete tasks to increase the production of rolled steel. He instructed that the technical innovation movement should be extensively waged and various cold rolled goods of good quality be turned out in greater quantity to sufficiently supply them to different domains of the national economy. He said that in order to increase the production of iron and steel, the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex should make the best of the production capacity it has already created and, at the same time, complete the second-stage expansion project ahead of schedule.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the May 10 factory, he set forth the task of producing and supplying more modern coal cutters suited to the excavating conditions of coal mines.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the Ranam pharmaceutical plant, he pointed to the need to effect a new upswing in the production of medicines by further developing the pharmaceutical industry.

While giving on-the-spot guidance to the Chongjin shipyard, he expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the shipyard has been built up on modern lines so as to build any large cargo ship. He taught that all factories and enterprises should thoroughly implement our party's policy of chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

On the basis of acquainting himself down to details with work in different domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province, President Kim Il-song called an enlarged meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and the Executive committees of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee and the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee in Chongjin on June 25.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, chairmen of the commissions and ministers concerned of the Administration Council, chief secretaries of the South Hamgyong and Kangwon Provincial Party Committees, chairmen of the Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committees of these provinces, members of the Executive Committees of the Chongjin Municipal and North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committees, functionaries of party, administrative and economic bodies, party secretaries and directors of factories and enterprises in the province and the municipality.

The meeting discussed on further developing the national economy in Chongjin municipality and North Hamgyong Province. At the meeting President Kim Il-song gave important teachings which would serve as a programmatic guideline in further improving and strengthening the economic management and operation in keeping with the demand of the developing reality today when the scale of the economy has grown incomparably large and the economy is advancing at a fast tempo.

He said that as there are many key industries playing a leading role in the development of our national economy including iron and steel industries in the municipality and the province, it is very important to raise the national economy there to a higher stage and pointed to tasks for this. He taught that the production should be kept at a high level at factories and enterprises in the municipality and the province.

He said the functionaries should enhance the sense of responsibility in the guidance of the economy, effectively organise the production and strengthen cooperative production in order to increase the material wealth by effectively using the powerful economic foundation laid in our country.

President Kim Il-song advance the task to extensively wage the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement. Noting that a great turn was brought about in the production of machine tools in our country after the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement was launched in March 1959, he instructed that this movement should be waged once again today when demands for large machine tools and other machines have rapidly grown. As this let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement which will be called the June 1985 movement to let one machine tool make another carries weighty significance, he said, it should be vigorously waged as a whole party and whole state work.

President Kim Il-song put forward the task to lift the people's living standards. He also set forth the tasks to meet the daily growing material and cultural demands of the people including the tasks to supply highly nutritious subsidiary foods including meat, eggs, cooking oil and fish in greater quantity and produce and supply more nice and useful daily necessities to the working people. He said that efforts should be directed also to the agricultural production in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin municipality so as to steadily increase the grain production and advanced concrete tasks for this.

On June 27 he convened in Chongjin a consultative meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and East Sea area fishery workers and gave important teachings to bring about an epochal change in the development of our fisheries. He said sardine should be caught in large quantity and processed fish produced more. He put forward tasks to make good preparations for winter fishing operations and conduct the shallow sea cultivation on an extensive scale. He said functionaries should take the lead in implementing the party's fishery policy to effect a new upswing in sea food production.

Rally Held in Chongjin

SK091122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A rally meeting of workers to thoroughly accomplish the June 1985 on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in Chongjin city on 6 July.

Present at this rally meeting were: Comrade Choe Yong-nim, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Chongjin Municipal WPK Committee, and chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, Yi Yong-son, chairman of the Rural Economic Committee of Chongjin City, and other functionaries of party, political, administrative, economic, and labor organizations in the city.

N. Hamgyong Province Rally Held

SK091133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On hearing about the historical June 1985 on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all of the party members and workers in North Hamgyong Province, overflowing with endless deep emotion and devotion, are scoring new innovations in production and construction. While the entire province is burning with high revolutionary fervor and combatant spirit, a rally meeting of the workers of North Hamgyong Province was held yesterday in Kim Chaek City to thoroughly accomplish the June 1985 on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at this meeting were: Comrade Choe Yong-nim, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, Kim Yong-ho, chairman of the Rural Economic Committee of North Hamgyong Province; and other functionaries of party, political, administrative, economic, and labor organizations in the province.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UN ENTRY, INTER-KOREAN TALKS

SK110301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Thursday that the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations as separate members would be the best way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. If Pyongyang turns down a proposal for simultaneous entry, Seoul should join the world organization by itself, Yi said.

During the upcoming U.N. General Assembly session, scheduled for Sept. 17 in New York, Seoul will concentrate its diplomatic efforts on creating international support for South Korea's membership in the U.N., Yi said. The South Korean Government will maintain the position it has held since 1976 of not raising the Korean issue at the U.N. General Assembly session this year, he said. The position of not raising the issue would eliminate the waste of national strength that would result from a showdown between Seoul and Pyongyang, he explained.

The Korean question should be settled through direct inter-Korean talks, the foreign minister suggested. If North Korea brings up Korean issues, such as the disbandment of the United Nations command here or the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, Seoul will vigorously deal with those issues during the U.N. session, he said.

On the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations this year, Seoul will make diplomatic contacts with foreign delegates in order to gain support for South Korea's diplomatic policy concerning the Korean issue, Yi said.

The South Korean Government plans to hold several ceremonial events to commemorate the founding of the United Nations on Oct. 24, which is the United Nations Day here. South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan plans to send messages to the U.N. secretary general and to the president of the General Assembly. In addition, the South Korean Government will issue commemorative stamps and cigarettes, and will hold a music concert, seminars and a reception here. Through the commemorative events, Seoul hopes to introduce U.N. activities to the Korean people, Yi said.

MILITARY TIES SEEN IN NORTH-USSR AIRCRAFT VISITS

SK110048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The mutual visits of military aircraft in early May between north Korea and the Soviet Union was designed to demonstrate internationally their closer military cooperation, a major Japanese newspaper Wednesday quoted U.S. administration officials as saying. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN also said Japan's Foreign Ministry and Defense Agency officials endorsed the comment.

The mass circulation daily reported from Washington that north Korea and the Soviet Union had exchanged visits by fighter planes in early May to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory against Nazi Germany. North Korea's squadron MIG-21s first visited an air force base in Vladivostok and a squadron of MIG-23s from the base flew to north Korea to return the visit. It was the first time that the two countries have made such mutual visits, the paper added.

The daily said, quoting military experts, that unlike those of naval fleets that are usually ceremonial, the mutual visits of military aircraft means a strengthened military relationship between the countries concerned.

Suggesting that the north Korea-Soviet move was designed to demonstrate, in particular to China, that their military relationship was becoming solidly closer, the paper noted that it was made in an attempt to contain the contact between south Korea and China, and to influence the balance of power among south and north Korea, China and the Soviet Union on the Korean peninsula.

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS REAGAN'S REMARKS ON TERRORISM

SK110116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "North Korea's Terrorism"]

[Text] Communist north Korea has long been notorious for its barbarous acts of terrorism, committed both within and without the Korean peninsula. Now it is publicly condemned as belonging to a "confederation of terrorist states" or a "new international version of Murder, Inc."

This condemnation came from no other person than President Ronald Reagan of the United States. Addressing the annual convention of the prestigious American Bar Association early this week, Reagan included north Korea among the five countries which he accused of supporting international terrorism. In a virtual declaration of war of terrorism, President Reagan expressed a strong determination to fight back with an eye for an eye. Reagan vowed he would not let international outlaws commit terrorism with impunity anymore.

We support President Reagan's firm position and hope that all civilized countries will take concerted action to cope with terrorism. Of particular concern to us is the unrelenting nature of north Korean terrorism against this Republic and its ally, the United States, which maintains a military presence here to deter the north from invading the south again.

The most heinous act of north Korean terrorism in recent years is the Rangoon bomb blast incident in which 17 south Korean officials including four cabinet ministers were killed in an obvious attempt to assassinate President Chon Tu-hwan who was visiting Burma in October 1983. Pyongyang is also known to be involved in a separatist movement in Sri Lanka, to be training insurgent elements in Africa and to have provided weapons aid to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Here in Korea, the northern regime's bent for violence remains a major source of tension on the peninsula. It has openly vowed to "liberate" the south by all means, including subversion.

While we are seeking reduced tensions and peaceful coexistence with the north through a series of inter-Korean dialogues, we should always be alert to this basic nature of Pyongyang. The leaders in Pyongyang, meanwhile, must realize that the sooner they stop playing with fire the better off they will be. Continued terrorism will surely backfire on them.

JAPANESE FINGERPRINTING SYSTEM CHANGES URGED

SK110054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Visiting Vice Minister of Justice Kim Chong-kon Wednesday met with Japanese Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki and called for an urgent improvement to Japan's current fingerprinting system for foreigners residing in Japan.

Kim called on the Japanese minister to make further efforts to improve the legal status of Koreans living in Japan in consideration of the special historic relationship between the two countries.

Shimasaki responded to Kim's call by sticking to the need to maintain the controversial system. "Japan's alien registration system still has many unstable factors," he said. He suggested that an exchange of views between working-level officials of the two countries could help understand why Japan has had to resort to the system. Shimasaki declined an invitation to Seoul from Korea's Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi.

CHON MEETS INDONESIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

SK110615 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko Thursday paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion here. The Indonesian minister arrived in Seoul Monday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Yi Won-hong, Korea's culture and information minister. On Tuesday, Yi and Harmoko signed a memorandum for the exchange of news and TV programs between Korea and Indonesia.

AFP REPORTS KIM TAE-CHUNG TO STAY OUT OF NKDP

HK101128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (AFP) -- Top oppositionist Kim Tae-chung has decided to stay out of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to avoid being put back into prison by the government, party sources reported today.

President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) last week warned that the 60-year old politician risked being re-imprisoned if he tried to join the outspoken new party without being amnestied for a 1980 sedition conviction. The DJP warning came after Mr. Kim made known his intention to "challenge" the government by joining the NKDP in protest at the government's refusal to grant him an amnesty and political rehabilitation.

Mr. Kim was arrested in May 1980 and sentenced to death for allegedly inciting an anti-government rebellion in his native provincial capital of Kwangju. He has also been barred from engaging in politics. He was released in December 1982 and allowed to go to the United States, after his sentence was successively commuted to life and then to 20 years imprisonment, thanks largely to Washington's pressure. He returned home in February to see the new opposition party formed by his political followers, jolting the government with a strong showing in parliamentary elections.

The NKDP has been urging the government to reinstate Mr. Kim, whom it wants as its leader, but the DJP has replied that "conditions for his amnesty were not yet ripe." Political analysts said Mr. Kim has decided to retreat from an earlier tough stand to avoid any sharp confrontation with President Chon's regime. Several weeks ago, Mr. Kim publicly warned that the government would face an unfortunate and violent situation if it did not agree with the opposition to work for greater democracy by this autumn.

The opposition NKDP is believed to be trying to convene next week the country's parliament, which is now in recess, in order to tackle the issue of an amnesty for Mr. Kim.

NKDP CONSIDERS 'UNILATERAL' HOLDING OF ASSEMBLY

SK110259 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], called yesterday for the convocation of a special house session by July 15, at the latest, to deal with the legal status of Kim Tae-chung.

In a meeting in a Seoul restaurant, Kim Yong-sam emphasized that the government should grant amnesty and restoration of civil rights for the other Kim on the occasion of the Constitution Day on July 17. Kim Yong-sam denied the reports that Rep. No Tae-u, Chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party informed NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] head Yi of the government's intention not to give clemency to Kim Tae-chung on that day. He criticized the ruling DJP by attempting to "Split up opposition forces" by spreading wrong information on the Kim Tae-chung issue. Kim Yong-sam said that the National Assembly should be called into session to tackle the Kim Tae-chung case, the release of the "prisoners of conscience" and the people's economic problems.

After the meeting that lasted for about three hours, the participants agreed that the main opposition NDP would hold an extra house session "unilaterally" unless the ruling party complies with the NDP's call. Kim Yong-sam said, "Because we demanded the solution of the Kim Tae-chung issue by Constitution Day, we will wait and see." The two Kims said that they would disclose their positions on the matters related to the NDP's national convention, including the question of their entry into the party, some time after July 20.

DJP Reacts Negatively

SK110208 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party came up with a negative reaction yesterday against a demand by Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u that a special house session be convened by Monday.

Party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po said, "The NDP is apparently demanding a special session in an attempt to patch up its complicated internal problems concerning its special national convention (to be held Aug. 1-2)." He denounced the NDP for "trying to make use of the special session for its own political interests." The spokesman was briefing the result from an extra meeting of the party leading officials, including party chairman No Tae-u, which lasted for about two hours from 5 p.m. through 7 p.m.

"If the NDP wants to tackle the issues concerning the livelihood of the people, the special session may be called, but not until after the party's national convention," he said. "Problems concerning the people's economy should be discussed in a calm and sincere atmosphere after the NDP's special national convention," he told reporters.

Emerging from the meeting, Rep. Yi Han-tong, secretary general, said, "If the NDP agreed to set agenda items for the special session as demanded by the DJP, the special session could be called this month." The DJP's demand is that the special session should act on pending bills concerning the public livelihood such as the amendment of the law on Tax Exemption and Reduction and a supplementary budget bill for this year. Floor leaders of the three major parties will discuss the issue of convoking the special session at 10 a.m., today.

REPORTAGE ON CHISTOPLYASOV-LED SOVIET GROUP VISIT

Delegation Arrives 9 July

OW100513 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1338 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 July (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society headed by S.S. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of light industry and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, arrived here today at the invitation of the Federation of the Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association (MSFA). The Soviet delegation will take part in festivities on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

The delegation was met at the Bayant-uhaa Airport by B. Badarch, administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the MSFA Central Council; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; G. Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry; and other officials, as well as B.I. Ugrinovich, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR and representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries in the MPR.

Gombojab Meets Delegation

OW100517 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1336 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 July (MONTSAME) -- D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, today received in Government House a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society headed by S.I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of light industry and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and had a friendly talk.

Present at the meeting were D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, and other officials, as well as K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, and B.I. Ugrinovich, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, and representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries in the MPR.

Batmonh Meets Group

OW100519 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 July (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received in Government House a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society headed by S.I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of light industry and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and had a warm and cordial talk. The Soviet delegation will take part in festivities on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution at the invitation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

Present at the meeting were D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, and other officials, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

WOZNIAK-LED WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW090143 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1348 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 July (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Warsaw City Province party organization, headed by Marian Wozniak, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Warsaw City Province PZPR Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee.

The delegation was met at the Bayant-uhaa Airport by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration; and other officials, as well as J. Urbanowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the MPR.

LAO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION MEETING

OW100013 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 July (MONTSAME) -- A government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived here to take part in the fifth meeting of the Mongol-Laos intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The delegation is headed by Sali Vongkhamsoo, People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the commission's Lao part.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PRC OVERTURES TO THIRD WORLD

OW100019 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1731 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 July (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The visit of China's defence minister to Pakistan and the visits of Turkish prime minister and Speaker of the Iranian Parliament Rafsanjani to China, and the invitation of Bangladesh President Ershad to China -- these latest developments reflect the desire of Chinese leadership to establish closer contacts with Moslem countries. Beijing has obviously set about to prove that it is a true ally of the Moslem world.

Chinese representatives at all levels stress that Beijing has no controversies with Moslem states, and as if there are merely "common interests" between them. The argument is that China is a "Third World" country and faces the same economic problems which most Moslem countries do. Politically, they say in Beijing, the Chinese approach is consonant with the "Islamic" one to many problems of today's international situation. At the same time, Beijing's pronouncements addressed to Pakistan and Bangladesh have anti-Indian hints. While voicing support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Chinese representatives try to distort the Soviet Union's role in the Middle East problem. Practically all statements of Beijing on the so-called Afghan problem which China is shamelessly manipulating to achieve its goals in the Moslem world, contain furious anti-Sovietism.

Lacking so far the possibility, or perhaps the desire to render assistance to the Moslem World countries in economic development, Beijing is laying special stress on rendering to them military assistance. Over the last years, China has sharply increased the volume of military deliveries to Egypt, Jordan and Iran. China earned over half a billion dollars from armaments sale to the Middle East countries alone. Greater part of these profits Beijing spends on purchasing more sophisticated weapons of Western make.

Although Beijing outwardly shows its sympathies' for all Moslem countries, the reactionary regimes, first of all the regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan, are the Chinese favourites.

Last year alone and first three months of this year, some 15 Chinese military delegations have been to Pakistan. The visit of China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping which ended the other day in Pakistan is assessed as an especially important one. According to President Ziaul Haq it paves the way to a close political and military cooperation between the two countries and armies, the commentary notes.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON CEMA SESSION

OW100507 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers have discussed and approved the results of the activities of the MPR delegation at the 40th CEMA session meeting headed by D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed, which notes that in the period after the 39th CEMA session meeting, council member-countries have achieved significant successes in socioeconomic development, increasing economic efficiency, and improving the material welfare of working people. The decisions of the 40th meeting of the session of the council are directed toward consistent realization of the outlines of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries. The successful completion of coordinating the national economic plans of council member-countries for 1986-90 will promote the realization of the strategic goals of economic development and cooperation of fraternal countries outlined at the economic summit conference.

The resolution stresses that great attention was paid at the session to the questions of deepening and improving cooperation of the European CEMA member-countries with the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the MPR, and the development of socialist economic integration.

The CEMA member-countries reaffirmed the stability of the course of developing equal and mutually beneficial relations with all states, particularly, developing and deepening cooperation with developing countries.

The session reaffirmed the resolve of socialist community countries to wage a relentless struggle against attempts by imperialist circles to violate the prevailing strategic military balance in the world; steadfastly realize the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation; and strengthen the unity and solidarity of socialist community countries.

RADIO CONDEMNS THAI PROXIMITY TALKS IDEA

BK110243 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "An Outdated Trick of Reactionaries Among the Thai Ruling Circles"]

[Text] During the past few days, progressive public opinion in Southeast Asia as well as in the world has been openly exposing and denouncing the perfidious policy of the reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles. It was a proposal in flagrant violation of the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Upon returning from a visit to China on 3 July, the Thai foreign minister put forward a proposal for proximity talks between the so-called CGDK and Vietnam. However, this perfidious Thai proposal was categorically rejected by the PRK because it was in flagrant violation of the Cambodian people's independence, sovereignty, and right to self-determination and, above all, their right to live without threat from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This was clearly stated in a statement by the spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry on 6 July. It is noteworthy that this proposal was put forward after Sino-Thai talks during a visit to Beijing by a Thai delegation between the end of June and early July. Thailand brought up this proposal at a time when public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world is constantly demanding the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, a genocidal and murderous gang. This clearly shows that reactionaries among the ultra-rightist Thai ruling circles have more closely colluded with the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique and have bowed down and cheaply accepted Beijing's orders to oppose the PRK and the three Indochinese countries.

Everyone knows that remnants of the forces of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk are exiles detested by the Cambodian people. These people have only survived because Thailand has provided its territory as refuge and supplies to nurture them at the orders of Thailand's master, the Beijing Chinese. However, during the recent 1984-1985 dry season, the remnant forces of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk were plunged into a serious defeat by the sweep operations of our Army and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. Following the defeat of their lackeys, both Beijing and ASEAN, in particular Thailand, have sought various tricks to dupe public opinion. They have exchanged many visits in order to save and revive the rotting corpse of the so-called CGDK. This clearly shows that the outdated Thai trick of putting forward this proposal was an obstinate effort to preserve the disguised Pol Pot clique under the label of the so-called CGDK in an attempt to return the genocidal clique to carry out subversive activities to oppose the Cambodian people's rebirth, and to serve the criminal maneuver of the Beijing Chinese expansionists. This is an act running completely counter to historical trends. The reactionaries among the ultrarightist Thai ruling circles have not abandoned their ideas to oppose the three Indochinese countries. Apart from maintaining tension along the Cambodian-Thai border, violating and occupying the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, and rejecting talks to resolve the dispute between Laos and Thailand, the ultrarightist Thai clique have sent some traitors to the revolution to infiltrate and carry out subversive activities to oppose the peaceful life of the Vietnamese people.

The tendency toward talks in the region is vigorously developing. Progressive public opinion in Thailand, including Thai figures and students, has been demanding that Thailand immediately stop its support for the remnants forces of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk.

However, the Thai authorities not only oppose the PRK but also have sought every means to hinder every effort which attempts to seek peace and a tendency toward talks in the region. The Thai authorities should clearly understand the evolution of events in the PRK and the situation in Southeast Asia. Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal holds no interest for the Thai people or countries in the region. On the contrary, it benefits only the expansionist policy of big China. The policy adopted by the Thai authorities will reach an impasse and certainly be isolated.

The Cambodian people categorically demand that the Thai leaders immediately stop all these hostile activities.

HUN SEN GREET'S GDR'S STOPH ON 71ST BIRTHDAY

BK061325 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] On 26 June, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message to Comrade Willi Stoph, president of the GDR Council of Ministers, to congratulate him on his 71st birthday. The message stresses that the Cambodian party, government, and people express sincere admiration for all the results achieved with you as one of the eminent leaders in building an advanced socialist society in the GDR. I am most happy to note that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples are constantly developing based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Please accept best wishes for good health, longevity, and new and greater successes in your noble task for the well-being and prosperity of the people in the GDR.

VODK TERMS PROXIMITY TALKS PROPOSAL 'REASONABLE'

BK110509 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The ASEAN Statement in Kuala Lumpur Appealing for Proximity Talks Between Vietnam and the CGDK To Resolve the Cambodian Issue Is a Reasonable Way To Resolve the Issue Politically"]

[Text] On 8 July, ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur issued a joint statement appealing for proximity talks between Vietnam and the CGDK. The statement says such talks would seek to find ways for politically resolving the Cambodian issue on the following broad basis.

1. Withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia;
2. Supervision by a UN committee;
3. National reconciliation;
4. Organize elections under UN supervision to achieve self-determination.

ASEAN appeals to Vietnam to abandon the current policy which seeks to resolve the Cambodian issue militarily.

The plan to resolve the Cambodian issue put forward by the ASEAN foreign ministers is in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter in its first chapter, item 3, article 2 which says that members of the United Nations should resolve various international conflicts through peaceful means to preserve peace, international security, and justice, and to avoid danger.

This plan is also in agreement with UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue and the successive demands of the international community -- which demand the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia -- and also in conformity with the common aspiration of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples who want peace and an opportunity to rebuild their countries. Furthermore, this plan is correct and reasonable. It is also a new initiative from ASEAN which shows its desire to resolve the Cambodian issue politically so that Cambodia, like the entire Southeast Asian region, can recover its peace and stability.

Therefore, if the Hanoi Vietnamese really want to resolve the Cambodian issue politically, want this region to have peace and stability, and want to resume good relations and cooperation with all countries in the region as they have successively said in their propaganda, then they will certainly respond actively to the above reasonable proposal from ASEAN. The ASEAN proposal -- which says that foreign forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia, national reconciliation established, and elections under UN supervision be organized to achieve self-determination -- is a reasonable and flexible proposal which Hanoi should accept. However, if the Hanoi Vietnamese reject this reasonable proposal, it means that they do not really want to resolve the Cambodian issue politically, and the successive Vietnamese proposals on resolving the Cambodian issue are only deceitful maneuvers attempting to break the CGDK and lessen international pressure which is demanding that the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolutions.

These maneuvers were designed to give the Vietnamese some breathing space and improve their difficult situation in Cambodia. After this, Vietnam will advance further in accordance with its own regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global expansionist policy of its Soviet masters in this region. If Vietnam rejects this ASEAN proposal and stubbornly continues its war of aggression and expansion in the region, all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, particularly those in this area, will clearly see Vietnam's ambitions to expand, annex Cambodian territory, and exterminate the Cambodian race. These countries will see the necessity to take firmer measures to oppose Vietnam's war of aggression and expansion in the region. They will particularly increase political, economic, and diplomatic pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese and will continue to more vigorously and more effectively support and assist the Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK's leadership.

This would enable the Cambodian people to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield to pressure Vietnam in every way until the Hanoi Vietnamese can no longer endure the difficulties and are forced to attend the negotiating table as demanded by the international community and the resolutions of the past 6 sessions of the UN General Assembly and willingly and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia, thereby allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without outside interference.

VONADK ANALYZES LE DUAN'S RECENT VISIT TO USSR

BK100410 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Various foreign news sources agree that Le Duan's recent visit to the Soviet Union was not just an ordinary visit, but was made because of serious difficulties suffered on the Cambodian battlefield. In response, the Soviet Union has set a new 5-year aid plan for Vietnam from 1986-90 without considering what Vietnam owed the Soviet Union in the past.

This indicates that on the one hand, these big and small expansionists cannot abandon one another because they have a single strategy, that is, to launch aggressive and expansionist acts stage by stage in Southeast Asia in order to use this region as a springboard for furthering their expansion in accordance with the Soviet strategy of global expansion. On the other hand, this indicates that this strategy of aggression and expansion has been facing an impasse on the Cambodian battlefield.

The Vietnamese aggressors have become weaker and more bogged down on the Cambodian battlefield. Without the huge amounts of the Soviet aid for only a week or a day, the Vietnamese would certainly die. Despite the fact that it is a superpower, the Soviet Union is being bogged down in the quagmire of the Afghan battlefield. Moreover, the Soviet Union has to shoulder a heavy burden of its lackeys in all regions of the world.

Peace- and just-loving peoples and countries in the world have thus become well aware of their duty to unite and assist each other and to support the Democratic Kampuchean forces who are fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefield for the survival of Cambodia as well as for peace and security in Southeast Asia and other regions in the world.

USSR, SRV BLAMED FOR ASIAN INSECURITY

BK031147 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "It Is the Soviet and the Vietnamese Who Are Provoking the Current State of Insecurity and Unrest in Asia"]

[Text] On 29 June Gorbachev, chieftain of the Soviet international expansionists, together with Le Duan, chieftain of the Hanoi aggressors, once again appealed for the holding of the so-called conference on security in Asia. This Asian security conference is an old product that the Soviets have been trying to peddle for a long time. It was formerly known as the common security conference for Asia. This common security conference for Asia trick was rejected and thrown onto the garbage heap of history by the Asian nations. Now, Gorbachev has picked it up, dusted it off, and hawked it around again in an attempt to make people believe that the Soviets love peace and seek peace for Asia.

However, nobody pays any attention to Gorbachev's words. With the exception of his lackeys, all countries in Asia as well as the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world clearly see that it is the peace preacher himself who has been provoking insecurity and unrest in Asia at present. In fact, this is because:

1. After the Soviets had signed a military treaty with Vietnam, assuring the latter of arms supply and all-round support, at the end of 1978, Vietnam launched more than 250,000 troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state, in a most brutal and fascist manner and in most arrogant glaring violation of the principles of international law and practice and the UN Charter.
2. After supporting Vietnam in invading and occupying Democratic Kampuchea at the end of 1978, at the end of 1979 the peace preacher himself launched about 100,000 troops to invade Afghanistan, another independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state.

For the past few years, although the UN General Assembly has adopted one resolution after another demanding that Vietnam and the Soviet Union completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressive troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan, allowing the peoples of the two countries to determine their own destiny in order to bring a political settlement to the Cambodian and Afghan problems and defuse the tense situation in the two regions, and although the countries in the areas have demanded that the Soviet Union stop helping Vietnam carry on the war of aggression in Cambodia, they have remained totally indifferent. On the contrary modern Soviet weapons, tanks, and war materiel, including chemical weapons, continue massively to reach the hands of the Vietnamese soldiers who are occupying Cambodia, and the flow of these arms and materiel is growing steadily.

As for the Hanoi aggressors, enjoying the all-round support and assistance of the Soviet Union, they have become increasingly savage and brutal in their escalating war of aggression in Cambodia and become more frequent in their intrusions into Thai territory, causing the situation in Southeast Asia to become more tense and explosive. Moreover, the Soviet Union has been frantically building military bases in Vietnam, especially in Cam Ranh, Haiphong, Da Nang, Tan Son Nhot, and so on, frenziedly preparing the ground for its aggressive and expansionist strategy in the region.

In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has sent in more reinforcements and has escalated its war to massacre the Afghan people with greater savagery. The Soviets have also ordered their lackeys in Kabul to violate Pakistan's airspace and to bomb and kill innocent Pakistani civilians with growing frequency and insolence, completely disregarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan or the repeated protests of the Pakistani Government. This has caused the situation in Southwest Asia to deteriorate steadily.

Therefore, it is the Soviets and the Vietnamese themselves who have been provoking the current state of unrest and insecurity in Asia. If, for the past few years, we have been unable to solve the state of unrest and lack of security in Asia, it is because the Soviets and the Vietnamese have not respected international law and practice, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions by refusing to withdraw their aggressive forces from Cambodia and Afghanistan to allow the peoples of these two countries to determine their own destiny. For this reason, in order to restore security in Asia, those responsible for this state of unrest and insecurity, namely the Soviets and the Vietnamese, must cease their criminal activities of aggression and expansion in Asia and must completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia, respecting the rights to self-determination of the peoples in these two countries.

Once the Soviets and the Vietnamese abide by international law and practice and the UN Charter and respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other countries, peace and security in Asia will automatically prevail. There is no need for them to peddle the so-called Asian security conference so hard, for none of the other Asian countries has committed aggression against any other country nor has its troops stationed in foreign territory like Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Should the Soviet Union and Vietnam continue to carry out their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Asia by trampling on international law and practice and the UN Charter in such an insolent and brutal manner, no matter how hard they hawk their security conference trick, no one will be fooled.

On the contrary, such a straightforward, transparent trick will only result in greater indignation and opposition from Asian countries and peace- and justice- loving countries in the world against the Soviets and the Vietnamese. These countries will raise their voices in condemnation of their aggression in Cambodia and Afghanistan and will further demand that they unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive troops from these two countries, allowing the Cambodian and Afghan peoples to decide their own fate in accordance with UN resolutions.

VODK ON SRV MANEUVERS PRIOR TO UNGA SESSION

BK080514 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Heighten Vigilance To Destroy all Poisonous and Dark Maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Every year, prior to the UN General Assembly session, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors with assistance from their Soviet boss and other accomplices stage a variety of tricky, poisonous, and dark maneuvers in the military, political, and diplomatic fields to mislead and confuse world opinion about the Cambodian problem. They have attempted to transform the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia.

In the military field, before the convening of the UN General Assembly session every year, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gather their troops and weapons to launch attacks and kill Cambodian people in various places, particularly in the areas adjacent to the Thai border. They have waged such offensives with the resultant political propaganda in order to serve their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. Although they have made every effort in the military field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to launch as many offensives as they might wish. During the past dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to launch as many offensives as they might wish. During the past dry season, the Vietnamese made great efforts to deploy many troops and weapons to attack us, but they suffered serious losses and received minimal results. This year, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will make another effort to attack us in order to show that they are strong, thereby misleading the world and boosting their own morale.

In the political and diplomatic fields, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have performed various maneuvers every year before the UN General Assembly session. They change the maneuvers every year, putting forward various proposals on dialogue and so on. Although they change the form of their maneuvers and asked others to act on their behalf, the basic goal and significance of their tricky political and diplomatic maneuvers remain the same.

First, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors attempt to divide the elements of the CGDK which have united and cooperated closely in the vigorous struggle in all fields. They have tried to divide the CGDK and make its parties suspicious of one another. They do not want the three parties of the CGDK to unite and wage a more vigorous struggle against them.

Second, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have attempted to reduce the influence of the CGDK on the international scene. They want to reduce the international community's support for the CGDK so that they can steal Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations or at least reduce the votes supporting the CGDK at the United Nations.

Third, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have put forward various maneuvers to mislead the world community and divert it from the issue that it has been concerned with, that is, the problem of Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia, and follow Vietnamese maneuvers. They want to make the international community forget about bringing pressure to bear on them to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions.

Fourth, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have attempted to divide the international front which has assisted and supported the Cambodian people's just struggle under the leadership of the CGDK against their aggression and expansion.

All of this is the basic goal of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers before the convening of the UN General Assembly session each year. This year is no different from previous years. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices will make every effort to stage all these maneuvers, and although the maneuvers may vary in form, their goal remains the same.

Facing the maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Cambodian people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK clearly realize the necessity to heighten vigilance, raise higher the banner of the great national union, and unite to destroy these maneuvers. It is imperative for us to strengthen our tripartite forces against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out from our beloved Cambodian territory, and we will be able to achieve the goal set out in the declaration on the formation of the CGDK in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982.

The international community and all peace-and justice-loving countries throughout the world which firmly defend the principles of international law and the UN Charter against aggression and expansion have realized also the necessity to continue to adhere to UN resolutions. These countries have noted the importance of uniting to destroy all the Vietnamese maneuvers in their attempt to bury the UN resolution and refuse to withdraw their troops from Cambodia so that they can annex Cambodia forever.

They have been aware of the necessity to unite to pressure the Vietnamese in all fields until they pull all their aggressor troops out of Cambodia in conformity with UN resolutions. Concurrently, these countries have also realized the necessity to continue to assist and support the Cambodian people's just struggle under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president, so that the Cambodian resistance forces will be able to wage a more vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are forced to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

SHULTZ VISIT CONSIDERED 'INTERFERENCE' IN REGION

BK110532 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Unattributed Commentary: "Washington's Interference Under Pretext of the So-Called Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] The same old plan will be followed again this time as was done in the past ... During his current tour of various Asian and Pacific countries, in addition to visiting some so-called Cambodian refugee centers in Thailand, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet with foreign ministers of various ASEAN countries, the 18th conference of which was just convened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. On this occasion, George Shultz will discuss the so-called Cambodian issue with the ASEAN foreign ministers.

The above act of the Washington administration is a move to make use of the so-called Cambodian issue which it concocted to hoodwink the world's people for the purpose of creating conditions for colluding with the Beijing reactionaries and using the genocidal Pol Pot clique, other Cambodian reactionary groups, and the regional reactionaries, such as the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, as tools for interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK as well as other Indochinese countries. What special right has the Washington administration to discuss the so-called Cambodian issue with ASEAN?

The PRK is an independent and sovereign country having its own territorial integrity. The PRK Government is in complete control of and is exercising its administrative power throughout the country. The Cambodian people have overwhelmingly supported and appreciated the new regime as reflected by the latest national elections. The Cambodian people have not asked for the Washington administration's help. For this reason, George Shultz' scheduled meeting with the ASEAN foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur constitutes an open interference in the PRK's internal affairs.

Moreover, the slander against Vietnam on Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia by the imperialists and their henchmen is only an allegation aimed at enabling them to assist the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries. These people have survived because of the support of the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists. Washington recently donated \$5 million to the Pol Pot clique and its colleagues. This sum of money does not include the money channeled through the CIA. In addition, during his visit to the Cambodian refugee centers in Thailand, George Shultz handed assistance worth \$3 million to the Cambodian reactionaries through Thailand.

As a matter of fact, the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia is explained in the statement issued by the summit conference of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam on 23 February 1983. The Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia do not pose a threat to anyone or any country in the region. Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Murdani affirmed this following his official visit to Vietnam.

In using the so-called Cambodian issue as a topic for discussion with ASEAN, the White House's representative is also trying to incite clashes in the region and to pressure ASEAN to follow the Washington administration's arms race plan. Generally speaking, the collusion between the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists to use the reactionaries in the region, including the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, as a tool to carry out various schemes to revive the Pol Pot clique is aimed at promoting an undeclared war against the Cambodian people and assisting the imperialists to return to play a role and exercise power in Southeast Asia so that they can openly commit intervention and aggression against the three Indochinese countries.

COMMENTARY DECRIES THAI PROPOSAL ON CAMBODIA

BK100454 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Unreasonable Proposal"]

[Text] On 7 July, the spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement systematically rejecting the Thai side's proposal advanced by Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, for so-called indirect negotiation between the so-called CGDK and Vietnam. The PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement is absolutely correct and reasonable because the Thai side's proposal on the so-called indirect negotiation is unreasonable. It is but a deceitful trick of the Beijing reactionary clique, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to continue escalating their undeclared war against the building of a new life by the Cambodian people. The PRK will never be able to accept this proposal.

The Thai proposal was advanced after high-level Chinese and Thai authorities met several times and while progressive public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world is demanding that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated completely. On the one hand, this proposal is only a clamoring story made up to cover up the true nature and dangerous acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are fully aware that negotiations in such a form are impossible because all humanitarian-minded persons know well that the Pol Pot remnants under the cloak of the so-called CGDK, who are the remnants of the Pol Pot genocidal murderous clique responsible for the criminal killing of more than 3 million Cambodian people, can never be allowed to sit down at any negotiation session. More serious still, this proposal is also a flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP are capable of deciding their own destiny by themselves and have never wanted anyone to dictate and decide their future for them.

Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal is only an act of implementing the expansionist-hegemonist scheme of the Beijing reactionary clique. If the Thai authorities genuinely have good intentions and an optimistic objective to settle the problems in this region in a peaceful manner, it is time that they display their intention in actual deeds -- that is, stop supporting the Pol Pot genocidal clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups and halt all acts of interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring countries by the Beijing reactionaries and their henchmen. All political figures fully know that interference in the internal affairs of a country with complete independence and sovereignty, such as the PRK, is not a method to peacefully settle the problem. The only way leading to the peaceful settlement of the problems in Southeast Asia is through negotiation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries as advanced in the communique of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries on 18 January 1985. The Lao people resolutely support the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement rejecting the Thai proposal. We are consistently of the view that all internal affairs of the PRK can only be decided by the PRK Government and the Cambodian people.

VIGILANCE TOWARD PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE URGED

BK090511 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Editorial in "Public Security" program entitled: "Thwarting Psychological Warfare Is Everyone's Duty"]

[Text] As we know, despite the serious, painful defeats they have suffered in the recent past, the enemies have not yet abandoned their schemes to sabotage, subvert, invade, and annex our country.

At present, the Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are carrying out a general war of sabotage in opposition to our revolution. For example, they strive, through psychological warfare and spying and sabotage activities, to construct economic blockades to oppose and destroy our Lao revolution.

Their schemes have been carried out in the form of deceitful propaganda, distorting the line, policies, and plans of our party and state. The target of their propaganda is our cadres and combatants. This is because they seek to create spiritual disturbances among our cadres and combatants with the hope of arousing suspicion toward the line and policies of our party and state, causing a lack of confidence in the leadership of our party and state, and so forth.

At present, they are combining military activities with their propaganda activities. They use money and goods to buy off and deceive any of our cadres and combatants who maintain an unsteady line of thinking or are afraid of suffering hardship into building a line of thinking that appreciates reactionary culture and forgets our nationalistic, scientific, and mass characteristics. Their purpose is to mislead our cadres and combatants into accepting a fumbling line of thinking and believing in backward traditions in order to prevent them from accepting fine, scientific traditions.

Their deceitful propaganda is also aimed at causing our cadres and combatants to be satisfied with a pleasurable line of thinking in order to make them fail to distinguish friends from foes, lose their revolutionary spirit, lower their combat spirit, and then defect from their ranks to serve as lackeys and tools of the enemies in carrying out activities to sabotage the line, policies, and plans of the party and state. After being misled into serving the schemes of the enemies, these cadres and combatants would engage in trade in order to gain earnings, taking a huge scoop out of public property, and would think only about helping themselves and serving their own interests. They would switch to maintaining a selfish line of thinking, carrying on a luxurious way of living, and always seeking pleasure. As a result, they would lose their sense of consciousness in taking an initiative to maintain the masses' right to collective mastery, and lose their persistent spirit of revolutionary struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and build their socialist country.

The enemies' psychological warfare is very dangerous. Its purpose is to effect a change peacefully and make our cadres, combatants, and people change their fine nature, fail to maintain the class principles, lose their spirit of persistence in the struggle, and eventually lose confidence in the line and policies of the party and state and in the party's leadership. It is also aimed at changing our revolutionary nature. Therefore, it is required that we always maintain high vigilance. To thwart, oppose, smash, and defeat the psychological warfare schemes is the duty of everyone in general, and of the cadres and combatants in our public security and police forces in particular. For this reason, it is necessary for us to maintain high vigilance and pay attention to regularly carrying out activities in all respects to check and suppress those who serve as lackeys or tools of the enemies. We must clearly distinguish between those who guide the implementation of the schemes and those who serve as lackeys or tools of the enemies.

It is required that our various public security armed forces and police forces in each locality search for sources of reactionary propaganda, such as books, newspapers, documents, pictures, and so forth that are marked by the psychological warfare of the enemies. To effectively thwart the psychological warfare, first and foremost, we must come to clearly understand their subtle schemes and tricks aimed at sabotaging and destroying our revolution.

We must always heighten our revolutionary vigilance; train and temper ourselves in the true, revolutionary nature and in the working class principles; enhance the spirit of persistence in the struggle and the spirit of being confident in the leadership of the party and state; and correctly implement the instruction of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. By so doing, it is certain that we will be able to successfully thwart, smash, and defeat the psychological warfare of the enemies.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN OPENS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

BK061342 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 6 (KPL) -- A two-day conference on economic management was opened here yesterday under the chairmanship of General Sisavat Keoubouphan, secretary of the party CC, and of the Vientiane party committee.

Also present at the opening ceremony was Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC, mayor of Vientiane.

The conference was attended by 100 representatives from various services.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS' REELECTION

BK061334 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 6 (KPL) -- Lao top leaders have sent congratulatory messages to their Hungarian counterparts Pal Losonczi, Gyorgi Lazar and Antal Apro on their respective reelection as president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, and president of the National Assembly of the HPR.

The messages to P. Losonczi and Antal Apro were signed by Souphanouvong, president of the republic and the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR.

The message addressed to G. Lazar was signed by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR.

The Lao leaders on this occasion expressed conviction that under the leadership of the Hungarian party, the newly reelected Hungarian leaders will successfully guide the Hungarian people in building up a developed socialist society in Hungary.

The Lao top leaders wished for further broadening of the fraternal and friendly relations, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism for the strengthening of socialist community, peace and socialism.

For his part, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also sent a message of greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, on his appointment as foreign minister of Hungary.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SHULTZ TALKS

BK101513 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan does not want the U.S. Congress to enact a trade protectionism bill. This was disclosed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Summarizing George Shultz' remarks, Pratchayathawi Tawethikun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said:

[Begin Pratchayathawi recording] He said that the Reagan administration disagreed with and opposed the draft bill pending before the U.S. Congress, which will result in trade protectionism. The United States disagrees with trade protectionism. The United States is now suffering from a large trade deficit because during the U.S. economic recovery period of the past 3 to 4 years, its economy has expanded very quickly, causing a large amount of capital inflow and raising the value of the U.S. dollar. Therefore, the United States could buy more foreign products in the past 3 years.

However, we have to understand that the U.S. economy is beginning to stagnate, lowering its economic expansion potential and affecting U.S. imports from other countries. However, protectionism is not a policy of the Reagan administration to solve the economic problems of the United States because it will not help; on the contrary, it will destroy U.S. allies. Moreover, it will destroy not only Thailand but the United States itself. [end recording]

REACTION TO VISIT BY SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ

Students Protest

BK101440 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 10 Jul 85 p 12

[Text] On 8 July a group of students of Ramkhamhaeng University issued a statement protesting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' current visit to Thailand. The note calls on the United States to end U.S. interference in Nicaragua, ROK, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Thailand. It also says that the U.S. secretary of state's visit reflects the U.S. policy of expansion, but the note did not elaborate.

VOFA Lauds Visit

BK101458 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Shultz' Visit -- A Confirmation of the U.S. Support for Thailand's and ASEAN's Stand on the Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived in Bangkok yesterday for talks on security, trade, refugee problems, and the illegal presence of Vietnam in Kampuchea. Mr Shultz' visit to Thailand, the second leg of his 13-day Asian and Pacific tour, has proved nothing but a demonstration of the U.S. firm support for Thailand, America's staunch friend and ally, particularly for her effort to seek a peaceful and acceptable solution to the Kampuchean conflict. Following the meeting between Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and Mr Shultz yesterday during which the U.S. secretary of state reaffirmed Washington's support for Thailand, an agreement was signed whereby the United States will provide an additional \$3 million to assist Thai villagers whose lives have been severely disrupted by Vietnamese offensives in neighboring Kampuchea.

The new sum will bring to \$8 million the amount the United States contributes this year to help these affected Thai living along the border with Kampuchea and Laos. Later during the day, Mr Shultz held private talks with three leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea: Prince Norodom Ranarith, the supreme commander of the Army of Nationalist Skhanoukists; General Sak Sutsakhan, military commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; and Dr Abdul Gaffar, also of KPNLF.

In briefing Mr Shultz on the military situation inside Kampuchea, the three leaders of Khmer resistance forces presented a strikingly positive attitude. They made no pretense of evicting Vietnam militarily from Kampuchea, but of exerting pressure on Vietnam to bring it to the negotiating table. Also they expressed to Mr Shultz their expectation for the Kampuchean conflict to be brought up for discussion during the forthcoming summit in November between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. During last night's dinner, hosted by acting Thai Foreign Minister His Excellency Sub-Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, in honor of Mr Shultz, the acting Thai foreign minister expressed Thailand's sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to the United States for her full support for the modernization of Thailand's defense as well as the U.S. humanitarian assistance to the affected Thai villagers and the Indochinese refugees by granting the resettlement to over 34,000 refugees since 1975. The U.S. secretary of state was also informed that Thai-American security cooperation has become more imperative than ever as the protracted fighting in Kampuchea poses the threat of escalation and intensification. It is therefore essential that Thailand-U.S. security cooperation be enhanced so as to enable Thailand to continue her role in strengthening the the fabric of peace and defending freedom and liberty.

In his return speech, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reassured Thailand that the United States is by Thailand's side in the effort to meet the threat by the illegal occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and that the United States will always be Thailand's reliable friend. Despite the Vietnamese effort in linking the normalization of its relations with the United States with the issue of the American servicemen missing in action -- or MIA -- in the Vietnam war, the U.S. position on the Kampuchean problem, according to Mr Schultz, remains unwavering. Mr Shultz informed his Thai host that Washington regarded the MIA problem as a separate humanitarian issue and would not link it to the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. As for the normalization of diplomatic relations with Vietnam, that would be conditional on Vietnam withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea.

Mr Shultz' schedule for today includes a visit to the Thai-Kampuchean border and Khao I-Dang refugee camp. At present, nearly a quarter of a million Kampuchean civilians are camped on the Thai side of the border after having fled the fighting in the Vietnamese just-ended dry-season offensives against the resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The presence of these Kampuchean population, second largest only to that of Phnom Penh itself, poses a grave burden to the Thai Government. As the highest ranking U.S. official ever to visit the border, Mr Shultz met and interviewed some of the 23,000 Kampuchean refugees at Khao I-Dang camp.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will depart Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur tomorrow to attend the annual dialogue meeting with the foreign ministers of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] scheduled to begin on 11 July, during which the proposal for proximity talks between Vietnam and the CGDK, with participation of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime, will undoubtedly be discussed.

Prior to Mr Shultz' departure for the Asia and Pacific tour, he made clear in Washington that since Vietnam has virtually occupied Kampuchea, the United States will strongly support the ASEAN effort to resist that status quo and to create a favorable situation where the Kampuchians will have their country back. Taking into consideration Mr Shultz' positive remarks and assurance of support for Thailand, in particular, and ASEAN's position on Kampuchean issue as a whole, it should be evident that the U.S. secretary of state will not be swayed from his determination to back ASEAN efforts. Although it might not be an opportune time yet for the United States to stand in the forefront, we can at least be assured that Washington is now standing behind ASEAN in the face of intensified Vietnamese pressure.

EDITORIALS SUPPORT PROXIMITY TALKS PROPOSAL

BK110936 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language Bangkok papers -- THAI RAT and SIAM RAT -- on 9 July publish editorials commenting on the latest ASEAN proposal on proximity talks to settle the Cambodian problem.

THAI RAT's 800-word page 3 editorial, entitled "Thailand and the Cambodian Problem," says that an interesting issue to be discussed at the 18th ASEAN ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur is Thailand's proposal modifying the proximity talks initiated by Malaysia. Under Thailand's proposal, talks will be held between the CGDK and Vietnam, with the participation of the Heng Samrin government. Vietnam immediately rejected the proposal even before it was brought to the ASEAN forum. "As Thailand is the country located closest to the problem area and most affected by the fighting in comparison to other ASEAN countries, Thailand is entitled to take any possible steps in a bid to end this fighting, either on humanitarian grounds or in the national interests. What Thailand has done is correct and praiseworthy," the editorial says. It hopes that Thailand will do its best in seeking support from other ASEAN members seriously to seek a settlement of the Cambodian problem as soon as possible.

SIAM RAT's 600-word page 3 editorial, entitled "ASEAN Resolution on the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem," notes that the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 8 July endorsed Thailand's proposal on proximity talks between the CGDK and Vietnam. This should be a new step in breaking the stalemate in efforts to settle the Cambodian problem through political and peaceful approaches. "The new formula for talks proposed by Thailand seems more realistic, as the real cause for the problem in Cambodia is the continuous efforts by Vietnam to achieve full military occupation of Cambodia. This poses a serious threat to security and peace in Southeast Asia," the editorial says. It notes that Hanoi's outright rejection of the ASEAN proposal reflects its intention to pursue military operations to achieve its design. "We hope that the proposal, which constitutes an initial step toward achieving a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem accepted by ASEAN on 8 July, will be publicized internationally so that pressure can be brought to resolve the Cambodian problem," SIAM RAT says.

USSR LARGEST NON-EEC TAPIOCA CUSTOMER

BK081508 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Foreign Trade Department reports that the Soviet Union has become the biggest importer of Thai tapioca among the non-EEC countries. The Soviet Union this year buys 210,563 metric tons of tapioca from Thailand. During the first half of this year, Thailand exported a total of 739,955 metric tons to non-EEC countries. Other countries buying Thai tapioca are Japan, Portugal, Israel, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Spain, Hong Kong, and the United States.

HANOI REJECTS ASEAN PROPOSALS ON CAMBODIA

BK101612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "ASEAN's Bad Proposals"]

[Text] The joint communique and statement on the Cambodian issue made public by the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, on 8 July have a totally bad content. They reject the 5-point proposal of the conference of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers on 17 January 1985. They propose indirect negotiations between Vietnam and the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia, including the genocidal Pol Pot clique. They demand that Vietnam accept the reality of the so-called strength of the CGDK. The proposal for indirect talks between Vietnam and the exiled tripartite coalition government of Cambodia was advanced by Thailand.

Following his meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Beijing on 1 July, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila made this absurd proposal, and the Chinese foreign minister himself openly declared support for Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal.

Concerning this issue, the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman on 5 July issued a statement criticizing and rejecting this proposal. However, the ASEAN foreign ministers still listed it as a proposal in their joint statement. Was it not a meaningless and useless act?

Nevertheless, we do not think that this proposal faithfully reflects the views of the entire ASEAN bloc. It was simply due to the pressure created by Thailand and the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces standing behind Thailand that the ASEAN foreign ministers had to accept this proposal as their own. In proposing indirect talks, the Bangkok authorities want to save the three exiled Cambodian reactionary factions from collapse and disintegration following their heavy military setbacks during the recent dry season, and to undermine the trend of dialogue that is developing between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries on a correct, rational, and realistic basis.

Over the past 6 years, the forces advocating confrontation with the three Indochinese countries have resorted to all measures, military ones included, but they have achieved no results. Furthermore, the so-called indirect talks which they deem to be an initiative that may help in the process of seeking a political solution to Cambodia are, in fact, meaningless and ineffective, and will only lead to a tunnel without light.

The SRV recognizes only the PRK. If some issue needs discussion, Vietnam will confer with the PRK. Public opinion in Southeast Asia has seen ever more clearly the urgency of the need to eliminate Pol Pot. Protecting Pol Pot is a crime and a negation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

The joint statement of ASEAN demands that Vietnam accept the reality concerning the strength of the CGDK. What kind of reality is that? It is not Vietnam but the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, that must recognize the reality of the rebirth and ever firmer development of the PRK and the reality of the PRK Government having, over the past 6 years, clearly displayed its efficiency as the representative of Cambodia and the manager of all its affairs. Many foreign visitors to Cambodia have had to admit the changes in and development of a new Cambodia, and they have all recognized the desire and will of the Cambodian people to definitely do away with the genocidal Pol Pot clique and resolutely prevent Pol Pot from coming back.

1981 As for the so-called strength of the CGDK, this is indeed a joke. Where is its strength now that all of its military bases along the Thai border were swept away like rubbish during the recent dry season. All the pockets and enclaves of the so-called guerrilla war conducted inside Cambodia are nothing but the imaginary products of a dream.

6 The joint communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers also mentions the so-called satisfaction at the cooperation and unity of the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia. This, too, is nothing but a joke. One day after the ASEAN foreign ministers talked about that so-called satisfaction, Sihanouk, in a conversation with a number of western journalists in Beijing on 9 July, condemned the genocidal crime of the Polpotists, who he said had lost their human nature and are monsters, and those who have only one goal -- to retake power.

12 The proposals put forth in the ASEAN foreign ministers' joint statement, which in fact belong to Thailand, contain nothing positive. In an article in the paper SUARA KARYA on 9 July, a university professor of Indonesia's center for strategic and international studies made the criticism that such proposals mean nothing and that ASEAN plays no role whatsoever. ASEAN's proposals only call for action by Vietnam, while ASEAN itself does nothing but issue unilateral condemnation.

24 We reject Thailand's illogical and unrealistic proposals under the shadow of the ASEAN bloc. We maintain that this problem will remain unsolved as long as ASEAN still follows Thailand's hard line. The stand of the three Indochinese countries have been clearly pointed out in the 5-point proposal of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries on 17 January 1985, which include the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia along with the elimination of the genocidal Polpotists and by the respect of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, especially the right to revival without any threat from the genocidal regime; free elections to be held by the Cambodian people in the presence of foreign observers; the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability in which various countries with different social systems can maintain peaceful coexistence without allowing one's territory to be used against the others; the respect of the Southeast Asian countries' national rights by foreign countries; and a guarantee for and international supervision of the implementation of all agreements that have been reached.

36 USSR TV CITED ON SHULTZ AT ASEAN MEETING

BK110408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 85

42 [Text] The Soviet Union's central television station has carried a commentary in connection with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' presence at the recent ASEAN conference in the capital of Malaysia. The commentary pointed out: Washington is attempting to draw the ASEAN countries into carrying out its global politico-military plans and to push them into a confrontation with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The commentary stressed: The so-called Cambodia issue was the main topic discussed at the conference. With the U.S. secretary of state's participation in the ASEAN confab, Washington was trying to give this regional organization a military and political character and to use it to sabotage the Indochinese countries.

48 PAPER 'STRONGLY CRITICIZES' SHULTZ' THAI VISIT

BK101112 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 85

54 [Text] The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, In a commentary on Wednesday, strongly criticized U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' 2-day visit to Thailand. The paper said.

George Shultz arrived in Bangkok Monday in the first leg of his 2-week Asia-Pacific tour. While in Thailand, he spent 1 day visiting refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. There, he met with leaders of Khmer reactionary groups.

The paper noted: Shultz' visit was well timed with the conducting of joint U.S.-Thai military exercises code-named "Cobra Gold-85" in the southern Gulf of Thailand near the three Indochinese countries. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK remarked that these U.S. military acts in Thailand were closely coordinated with diplomatic activities to bring pressure to bear upon the Indochinese countries.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN pointed out: Shultz' inspection of Kampuchean refugee camps in Thailand was ill-intentioned. Earlier, a number of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officials had secretly called at these camps to help recruit Khmer reactionary forces. Apart from these dark designs, Shultz also aimed to drum up public support for the Thai authorities and other reactionary forces in a so-called campaign for repatriation of refugees, in the maintenance of the illegal seat of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government at the forthcoming UN General Assembly. THE WASHINGTON POST disclosed on Monday that since 1982, the CIA had given millions of U.S. dollars in the form of aid to refugee forces which, in fact, are Khmer reactionaries. In the current fiscal year, the U.S. plans to give them another \$5 million. Last Monday, the U.S. secretary of state signed with Thailand an agreement providing more humanitarian aid the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. Reports from Bangkok said this amount of humanitarian aid would be transferred into arms and food supplies via Thailand to the Pol Pot clique operating against the PRK.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN continued: While in Thailand, Shultz held talks with Thai officials to work out plans against the PRK, Vietnam, and Laos. They again harped on shop-worn charges to distort the Kampuchean situation as well as Kampuchean-Vietnamese relations. What is more, their agreement to consolidate U.S.-Thai relations and to cooperate in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issue according to Washington's liking clearly testifies to the ill intention of Shultz' visit. There is no denying that the U.S. is out to help Thailand oppose the three Indochinese countries by means of expanding its undeclared war against the PRK. In so doing, the U.S. hopes to stage a comeback and exert its influence in this important part of Asia.

Ten years ago, the U.S. aggressors were completely defeated and ousted from Vietnam and Indochina as a whole. But until now, Washington has not drawn any lessons from the Vietnam war. Washington's intention to strengthen its position in Thailand against the three Indochinese countries and Bangkok's wicked moves have made the situation in the region more tense, threatening peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

SOVIET TV CONDEMNS SHULTZ' TRIP TO THAILAND

SK110352 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' trip to Bangkok, the Soviet Union's central television station on 9 July pointed out: Bangkok was one of the main destinations of Shultz' trip. While in Thailand he made a provocative tour of the Thai-Cambodian border, examined weapons, received the leaders of various Khmer reactionary groups, and promised them continued U.S. support. The commentary emphasized: Shultz' arrival in Bangkok coincided with the conduct in Thailand of the biggest Thai-U.S. joint military exercise in the history of this country. The U.S. secretary of state's visit to Thailand and several other ASEAN countries showed that Washington is scheming to prevent the settlement of the Southeast Asian region's issues through peaceful negotiations and to push the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with the socialist states in Asia.

CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO KPRP

BK300544 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1057 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom SPK June 29 -- The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on its 34th anniversary. The message reads:

"Over the past 34 years, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, upholding the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, has led the Kampuchean people to overcome innumerable difficulties and trials and made brilliant exploits in their courageous struggle. Especially in the six years since Kampuchea-liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the Kampuchean people, promoting this revolutionary heroism in production and fighting, have recorded many great achievements in all fields. Their resounding military victories in the 1984-85 dry season are an important step pushing back the schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. These victories have strengthened the Kampuchean revolution's position and power. Foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation full of good will has raised its international prestige continually.

"The great and marvelous achievements of the Kampuchea revolution have demonstrated the correct line and leadership of the KPRP and the firm advance of the Kampuchean revolution, which cannot be stopped or reversed by any brutal force or wicked scheme. These victories have been a strong encouragement and support to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence, positively contributing to the reinforcement of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, outposts of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as mainstay, and to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the region and the rest of the world. The Vietnamese Communists, working class and people take great pride in their Kampuchean brothers and comrades-in-arms and warmly welcome their victories, considering them their own.

"Acting in the spirit of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and joint statement of the Indochinese summit in February 1983, the Vietnamese party and people pledge to do their best to further enhance the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in the interests of the revolution in each country, of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

OW090557 Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Fine Results of International Cooperation in Vietnam's Agriculture by Mai Luong, Deputy Head, International Department, Ministry of Agriculture" -- VNA headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] In the development of agricultural production and the building of agricultural science and technology in Vietnam, the great achievements recorded cannot be dissociated from the effective cooperation and assistance of fraternal socialist and friendly countries as well as international organizations.

Right in the early 60's fraternal socialist countries granted aid to Vietnam to help build the material bases and train personnel for agricultural development. This aid continued increasing during the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance war.

Since the restoration of peace and Vietnam's reunification, this cooperation and assistance has been widened and upgraded to a new level. Besides the socialist countries' assistance and cooperation, other countries and international organizations have begun to give assistance to Vietnam in many fields.

On the Indochinese peninsula, the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, closely bound together in their special relations, have been developing all potentials to help each other restore and build agriculture in each country. Vietnam also has shared its experience in agricultural development with developing countries, first of all with a number of African nations.

International cooperation in agriculture has had an impact on various activities: production, scientific and technological research, technical service, training of technical cadres, basic survey of agricultural resources (soil and water, plants, animals, crop pests, epizootic diseases etc.) and from crop and cattle farming to zoning, designing and building. This cooperation has been carried out both on a bilateral and multilateral basis such as the signing and implementing of programs for agricultural cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.).

It also has been conducted in many forms from low to high, from aid to solve difficulties to aid for building technical and economic projects; from scientific and technological cooperation in exchanging documents, technical facilities, specialists and scientists and in conducting research on various subjects and long-term programs to economic cooperation in making agricultural products based on loans, on the supply of technical facilities and repaying loans by products of mutual interests...

Thanks to socialist countries' assistance, we now can assess the potentials of our country's natural resources in the service of agriculture on the basis of land, agro-chemical and ecological maps, and have firm foundations for designing and zoning, the use of land, plants, and animals. The results of investigating and surveying crop pests and epizootic diseases have created a basis for working out plans for effectively averting these dangers. Through this assistance, Vietnam has received seeds and strains of rice, maize, potato, grange, mandarin, jujube, sugarcane and other plants and animal breeds such as cow, milch cow and buffalo, poultry, etc... to supply raw materials for selection and hybridization, for the perfection of seeds and breeds.

It also has received equipment for use in laboratories, production or processing establishments and for supply of technical facilities to boost intensive farming and stock-breeding (chemical fertilizers, insecticides, medicines for the prevention of epizootic diseases...).

Besides the material bases at the disposal of the agricultural branch, international assistance also has reached the irrigation and meteorological services, which have been closely associated with the effectively served agricultural development.

Another important achievement is that thanks to international cooperation, especially fraternal socialist countries' assistance, a large contingent of qualified agronomists have been trained and are working effectively in various fields of agriculture. Many production projects, research and training programs have been built or conducted with the assistance of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Hungary, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, India and other countries and of international organizations like PNUD [United Nations Development Program], FAC [Food and Agriculture Organization], etc..

Moreover, Vietnam has cooperated with and helped the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea and other developing countries by exchanging experience, sending specialists to these countries and providing them with technical facilities. Vietnam highly appreciated this valuable cooperation and assistance. It is making full use of the projects and doing all it can to help other countries with its existing capabilities.

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES SPRING GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK060623 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 85

[4 July NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the 5th-Month Spring Grain Obligation"]

[Text] The 5th-month spring rice in the northern provinces is ripening. According to the General Statistics Department, rice productivity in localities is higher than in the previous 5th-month spring crop. Many districts harvested a yield of 5-6 metric tons per hectare, while various cooperatives collected 7-8 metric tons per hectare. Localities are integrating their labor and materials to satisfactorily carry out the three urgent tasks of collecting the 5th-month spring rice, preparing land for the 10th-month crop, and delivering grain to state granaries.

The grain obligation plan norm for the whole country in 1985 is more than 4.1 million metric tons, of which the northern provinces will procure 1.3 million metric tons. They have procured 485,000 metric tons of the 10th-month rice. Fourteen out of 19 northern provinces and cities fulfilled and exceeded their 10th-month rice obligation plan norms. They are Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Lai Chau, Hanoi, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Bac Thai, Ha Bac, and Haiphong. With the exception of Binh Tri Thien which was severely affected by natural calamity, all localities are striving to fulfill their obligation plan norms for the 5th-month spring rice. As of June, Nghe Tinh had almost fulfilled its total plan norm. Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Ha Son Binh Provinces have increased the volume of their grain procurement and improved their rice quality.

Starting from a fine collection of 5th-month spring rice and in compliance with the nation's increasingly great demand for grain, many localities, in addition to fulfilling their grain obligation plan norms, have purchased more grain with cash and motivated peasants to lend their contract rice surplus to the state. These efforts should be commended in order to gradually overcome our immediate difficulty in grain, because the procured grain is not enough for the state requirements.

Northern provinces are carrying out the grain obligation task on the basis of firmly grasping the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money; on eliminating bureaucratism and subsidization, and on shifting to socialist accounting and business.

We must consider grain as one of the most important goods. We must concentrate efforts on solving the grain problem according to the new system. First of all, cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants must seriously fulfill their grain obligation in accordance with the set plan norm and regulations on taxes, services, water conservancy, expenses for plowing machinery, two-way contract system, and debts from previous years' crops.

Various echelons of party committees and the administration must closely supervise the grain obligation task for this crop, especially in guiding various grass-roots units to fulfill all set plan norms and in taking other measures to strengthen grain control.

They must definitely and honestly follow up results of grain obligation and procurement tasks. The fulfillment of the general procurement norm should not serve as a basis on which to consider the granting of incentives while the other grain obligation norms have not been fulfilled.

The grain, business, financial, banking, communications and transportation, and material sectors must firmly grasp the spirit of the central government's resolution on prices, wages, and money. Their immediate important task is to control grain, promptly purchase and collect grain, help agricultural cooperatives and peasants to speed up their delivery of grain to state granaries, and ensure an appropriate price for it when they want to sell their grain to the state.

The trade sector should reserve goods, namely industrial goods, which are desirable in order to sell them to peasants and cooperatives. Based on its specific payment capability, each locality should surge forward to control nearly all food and commodities, check the speculative operations of capitalist traders, and gradually balance its own needs and stabilize prices and the market. We should intensify the control of grain under the new system, engage in socialist business and accounting, and seize the most favorable opportunity for the state to monopolize the managerial control of grain.

The procurement of 5th-month spring grain in the north takes place in the rainy season. We should therefore pay most attention to rice in storage. This is the primary responsibility of producers. The grain sector should help cooperatives carefully control the quality of rice. It is absolutely forbidden to deliver bad quality, wet, and impure rice to the state granary. The material bases such as storehouses and measuring, receiving, preserving, and wrapping facilities must be adequate and well administered. Each locality should mobilize and fully use the capacity of all transportation facilities to support the delivery of grain to meet the requirements of the central government.

The major policies and measures concerning grain obligations have been set forth by the government for each crop season and each region. To fulfill its function, the grain sector should act as an effective adviser to the various party committee echelons and should secure the latter's guidance in studying the application of suitable policies to the specific conditions of localities.

The major and immediate tasks of each person, sector, and locality are to eliminate bureaucratism and subsidization, completely shift to socialist business and accounting, and develop peasants' collective mastery while performing the task of procuring 5th-month spring grain. This will help implement the party Central Committee's eight plenum resolution.

NHAN DAN ON TIGHTENING OF MARKET CONTROL

BK101630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jul 85

[NHAN DAN 9 July editorial: "Implementing the Fifth Party Central Committee's Eight Plenum Resolution: Satisfactorily Control the Market"]

[Text] One of the immediate tasks of decisive significance to be carried out by all localities throughout the country for the purpose of satisfactorily implementing the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money is to satisfactorily organize and control the market and to guide its entry into the socialist orbit.

Satisfactorily organizing and controlling the social market is meant to create conditions for controlling goods and money, stabilizing prices, stepping up the transformation of private industry and trade, developing production, and ensuring socioeconomic planning.

Recently, many provinces and municipalities have taken the first steps to rearrange and reorganize the market along the line of strengthening the organized market. Along with strengthening the forces of socialist trade and marketing cooperatives and expanding and improving their business and service operations, efforts have also been increased to rearrange and transform private trade. On the market of Vinh Phu Province, no private traders are now dealing in grain, pork, fabrics, and medicines. Hai Hung Province has shifted 5,000 traders, 25 percent of the total, to production. Haiphong has also shifted 13 percent of all traders to handicraft production and service operations. Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Can Tho, and Danang have expanded cooperation in business, drawing the participation of thousands of large and medium-size private business households in cooperative stores under the state's guidance and management.

Generally, trading activities performed on the social market by socioeconomic organizations that do not have trading business functions have been ended. The circulation of goods in the organized market has been controlled ever more satisfactorily, thus reducing competition in purchase and sale and the inflation of prices. A network of fixed intersectorial checkpoints has been established along the main communication lines. Operating in accordance with state regulations, it is initially succeeding in preventing illegal business transactions. The active importation of foreign goods on a noncommercial basis at reasonable prices and with rational purchase procedures through conveniently located trading posts and the resolute efforts taken to crack down on cross-border smuggling activities and promptly close down illegal markets have contributed to curbing black market activities. The results achieved by localities that have initially rearranged, reorganized, and strengthened market control show that the use of the uniform measures mentioned above has produced positive effects not only toward production and life but also toward security and social order.

However, market organization and control still remains generally unsatisfactory in many localities. The progress cited above is not even and steady, as called for in the spirit of the eighth plenum resolution. At some places, in certain periods, in some areas, and within some commodity sectors, the free market still controls prices. State control over the activities of private individuals has been inadequate and irregular. Not a few localities have been late and left many loopholes in organizing the registration of businesses. A fairly large number of private professional traders are still operating without business permits. Many localities have issued business permits to private traders without specifying the types of goods allowed and the conditions that must be observed. As a result of this, traders have used their permits to deal in contraband and operate in restricted areas.

The organization of traders into commodity cells and sectors for management purposes has not yet been carried out in all localities. Although conditions are available for stepping up the shifting of private traders dealing in goods under the state's unified management to other forms of businesses so the state can directly control and utilize their capital and professional skills while guiding them to practice socialist business, not much has been done in this regard. In some areas, the use of private traders dealing in pork has not been combined with the strengthening of control over them. Not a few marketing cooperatives at the city ward or village level have allowed private traders to borrow their names to deal in pork and some other commodities for a sum of money that amounts to only a fraction of the actual profit realized; and this has added difficulties to the management of goods and prices and resulted in the nonpayment of taxes to the state.

The lack of discipline is still being manifested in a number of units, state organs, and state-run and collective economic establishments of various sectors and at various levels -- from units engaged in production to those involved in the distribution and circulation of goods, and from those carrying out domestic trading business to those responsible for export-import activities -- and some of them have even allowed bad elements to use state vehicles for transporting goods illegally from one area to another. This absence of order has not only made it difficult to control the market but also created loopholes that can be used by private traders in both purchase and sales activities, thus rendering socialist trade, despite its larger stock of goods as compared with that of the free market, unable to develop its combined strength and inherent superiority.

Satisfactorily organizing and controlling the market is meant to reflect our thorough understanding of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and realistically contribute to its implementation. Only through market control can the state successfully develop the effectiveness of its new policy on prices, wages, and money. To do this, the state-run economic sector and state organs must first of all close immediately and effectively all the loopholes in all operations involving production, collection, purchase, distribution, transportation, and maintenance that are being used by a number of degenerating and degraded elements in collusion with speculators and smugglers to steal socialist property in different forms and upset the market. At the same time, great attention must be paid to improving management in order to increase the business efficiency of socialist trade. This is a very pressing requirement facing both socialist trade and the marketing cooperatives.

It is necessary to rapidly change business practices and methods, combine services with business in support of production and the people's life, and ensure the actual wages of laborers. Resolute efforts must be made to do away with the business practice of chasing purely after profit and striving to increase sales volume without taking into consideration the interests of wage earners. Otherwise, even if socialist trade accounts for a high percentage of the total retail volume, its effectiveness will remain limited in serving the people's lives, promoting the process of transformation, leading the market, and stabilizing prices.

For private trade, along with stepping up transformation efforts, the state must exert regular control in the market to ensure that all businesses are issued permits, conducted in accordance with the law, and subject to inspection by state organs as concerns accounting, sources of goods, business revenue, capital, and prices, and to ensure that all payments are made through their bank accounts. It is necessary to satisfactorily organize and control the various marketplaces in accordance with a rational plan for each area, with attention given to expanding the activities of socialist trade, arranging and controlling vendors according to commodity sectors, and eliminating speculators, smugglers, and dishonest traders. Resolute efforts must be made to abolish the black market and duly punish speculators and smugglers.

Striving to control the market in the spirit of the eighth plenum resolution is a difficult struggle that requires resolute, dynamic, creative, and persistent guidance from all party committee echelons and administrative bodies at various levels, and calls for a drastic and sharp change from within the socialist trade sector.

AUSTRALIADEFENSE OFFICIAL TO HEAD INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BK110859 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Federal Government has chosen a senior Defense Department bureaucrat to head Australia's security intelligence agency -- ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization]. He is Mr (Alan) Wrigley, aged 53, currently the deputy secretary of the Defense Department. He will take over from Mr Harvey Barnett who announced earlier this week he was retiring early as ASIO chief.

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT RIFT ON CALEDONIA

BK091235 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Australia is taking steps to counter a potential split among members of the South Pacific Forum over independence for New Caledonia. Australia's UN ambassador, Mr Richard Woolcott, said he was seeking a meeting with his Papua New Guinea counterpart to clarify Australia's views. This follows comments by the Papua New Guinea UN ambassador, Mr Renagi Lohia, last week that he doubted Australia's ability to remain impartial in considering New Caledonia's future while Australia stayed in the Western European category of the United Nations.

Mr Lohia said that continued strife over New Caledonia's independence could provoke outside interference and superpower rivalry in the South Pacific. Mr Woolcott is among a number of diplomats who fear the New Caledonia issue could split the South Pacific Forum nations when they meet next month in the Cook Islands. Mr Woolcott said Australia's grouping among Western European category of the United Nations was for electoral purposes only, and that if a Southeast Asian and Southwest Pacific group was formed, Australia would join it.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says Australia supports independence for New Caledonia but favors its continued association with France.

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER YOUNG ON DRUG PROBLEMS

BK081510 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 8 Jul 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Tony Hill]

[Text] Australia's special minister of state, Mr Mick Young, is back home after an overseas trip to study the illicit world drug trade. Mr Young is the minister responsible for combatting the flow into Australia of illegal drugs and has under his control the Customs Department and the Federal Police. Soon after his return, he spoke to John Lombard in Canberra about how Australia should be coping with what he says is a worsening problem.

[Begin recording] [Young] I think we have got to be aware of what the experiences are internationally. As I have said on many times, on many occasions since I returned, the predictions are for instance the addition to the heroin problems we may have here and the marijuana trade that is conducted in Australia. It is possible that we could become a target for the cocaine industry. As it reaches, what is termed by the Americans as saturation point in their own country, people pushing cocaine will be looking for other markets, and I cannot see any reason why Australia would not be one of those targets.

[Lombard] You have a trend now away from heroin and to cocaine?

[Young] Not necessarily away from heroin. You are talking about a whole new clientele. From the American experience, I am not saying that we might share the same experience as the Americans but nevertheless as a result of their experience and the experience of some of the European countries, there is no reason for us to believe that we should not anticipate these attempts and that perhaps what was set in motion as far as community educational program should not be pushed ahead.

[Lombard] The drugs that come to Australia come mainly from Asia?

[Young] Well, if you are talking about heroin, yes.

[Lombard] And cocaine?

[Young] Well, cocaine of course is a Latin American drug. There is some evidence that people are attempting to grow it around Southeast Asia although that has not been verified. But basically you are talking about cocaine from Latin America. Our experience of the seizures we have already had, which by American or European standards are very small, is that it is coming via then transhipped by Europe.

[Lombard] What can you tell us about the heroin trade that comes to Australia from Asia? To what extent are Australian authorities cooperating with the authorities in Asia?

[Young] Well, if I can just take Thailand specifically, apart from anything else, it is the third largest embassy we have in the world. But we do have a number of Australian federal police as liaison officers working with the Thai and other federal agencies, other police agencies from round the world. There are about between 12 and 15 agencies working there at any given time from around the world. We also have some people from my department -- the Special Ministry of State -- put in a computer for the Narcotics Board in Thailand, and we have a number of Australians in various agricultural advising groups working in the north, in the crop substitution area. So, our intelligence from those areas -- Thailand, Hong Kong, Islamabad -- where we have people working, is very good. A number of major seizures in Australia have been the direct result of the intelligence carried out by our people in those countries with the cooperation of those authorities. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

GREENPEACE CANCELS VOYAGE AFTER SHIP SINKS

HK110052 Hong Kong AFP in English 0027 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, July 11 (AFP) -- The Greenpeace anti-nuclear organisation today cancelled a planned voyage by a protest fleet to the French nuclear test site at Mururoa atoll following the sinking of its flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbour last night. Spokesman for the peace fleet Jim Keogh said the voyage had been abandoned.

"There's no way they could go without the Rainbow. This has certainly saved the French a lot of trouble," he said. The six-vessel protest fleet was to have called at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands during the South Pacific Forum meeting there on August 4-6 before sailing for Mururoa.

MOKHTAR VIEWS MIA ISSUE, U.S.-SRV RELATIONS

BK110838 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 4 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta -- Indonesia welcomes Vietnam's readiness to hold high-level talks with the United States to resolve the issue of Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war. Foreign Minister Mokhtar was speaking to newsmen on Wednesday afternoon [3 July] after reporting to President Suharto at Bina Graha following a limited cabinet session on economic, financial, and industrial affairs. He said that he had conveyed to the president the Vietnamese readiness to hold high-level talks with the United States to resolve the MIA issue.

The foreign minister said that the Vietnamese Government had asked him to convey Vietnam's readiness to President Suharto. Vietnam has promised that the MIA issue can be resolved within 3 years.

Answering a question as to why the matter had to be conveyed to President Suharto, Mokhtar said this is an indication that Vietnam is very serious and respects President Suharto.

According to the foreign minister, the Vietnamese readiness to hold talks with the United States is in line with a suggestion by the Indonesian Government to create a favorable atmosphere for the normalization of Vietnamese-U.S. relations.

In addition to President Suharto, the matter has also been conveyed by the foreign minister to U.S. Ambassador in Jakarta John Holdridge to be passed on to the U.S. secretary of state. Indonesia hopes that the United States will give its response. However, no response has been given.

The foreign minister considered important the Vietnamese Government's request that its readiness for talks be conveyed to President Suharto because Vietnam has so far dealt with the MIA issue at the ad hoc and technical level, Foreign Minister Mokhtar added.

When asked whether Indonesia can be considered a mediator, Mokhtar replied that no mediator is needed because the principals can handle the issue by themselves. In addition, they have held direct technical talks on the issue. The foreign minister refused comments on what the high-level talks are. "Please ask the Vietnamese ambassador here," he said.

The foreign minister also reported to President Suharto on Indonesia's efforts to make Jakarta as the headquarters of the International Tropical Timber Organization [ITTO]. No decision has been made on the location of the ITTO headquarters.

COMMENTARY ON SHULTZ' SUPPORT FOR ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK110240 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Thailand yesterday coincided with the issuance of a joint communique in Kuala Lumpur by the ASEAN foreign ministers calling for the holding of proximity talks between the CGDK and Vietnam for a solution to the Cambodian problem. During his visit to Thailand, Shultz inspected a refugee camp at the Thai-Cambodian border where he met with leaders of the KPNLF and Moulinaka [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea], the noncommunist factions of the CGDK.

At a press conference in Bangkok, Shultz reiterated his government's support for the ASEAN proposal contained in the Kuala Lumpur communique issued yesterday. He believed that the Phnom Penh government or the so-called the People's Republic of Kampuchea should not be included in the proximity talks because there is no point in holding talks with people who do not represent anybody.

Shultz' support for the ASEAN proposal reflects the U.S. new interests in the Cambodian problem because since the end of the Vietnam war 10 years ago, Washington has not seemed to pay much attention to the region where it used to get involved a great deal. Now that the situation in Cambodia has developed into a more and more depressing state with each passing day, Washington has an excuse to convince public opinion, at least in the United States itself, that events in Cambodia during the past 10 years are worse than those before the Vietnam war ended.

The actual public opinion in the United States must be clarified first because in conjunction with Shultz' visit to Thailand, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that it finds it necessary to take issue with the [word indistinct] aid provided by Washington through Thailand to the KPNLF and Moulinaka. It is worth noting that the United States is known as a country that likes to review its policies.

What remains unclear is whether Shultz' support for the ASEAN proposal will have any impact on the efforts to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem. It is true that Vietnam has rejected the proposal, but Hanoi in fact is frustrated over the fact that its joint venture with the Soviet Union to explore offshore oil fields has not made any progress. This makes Hanoi begin to turn to Western countries, including the United States. Therefore, ASEAN has adopted a correct posture regardless of Hanoi's reactions.

'RELIEF' VOICED OVER U.S. TEXTILE EXPORT AGREEMENT

BK071454 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S.-Indonesia Textile Talks"]

[Text] A new agreement on the Indonesian textile export quota to the United States has been reached after a series of tough bargaining since last Monday [24 June]. The agreement reached exactly 1 day before the expiration of an old textile agreement on 30 June, does not seriously affect Indonesian textile exports for the coming 3-year period. According to M. Asyik Ali, leader of the Indonesian delegation to the talks held in Denpasar, the outcome of these talks is better than Indonesia could obtain from talks held earlier.

Earlier, we were deeply concerned about the possibility that our textile exports would drastically decline by 80 percent from our latest export level because a U.S. draft bill stipulates that the textile import quota from any foreign country will be based on that country's textile export volume to the United States in 1980. If this happened, Indonesia would be seriously affected because our textile exports to that country in 1980 were still very limited; only in 1983 and 1984 were our exports greatly boosted. The U.S. market is very important to Indonesia because it absorbs over 40 percent of Indonesia's total textile exports.

The week-long talks in Bali have produced an outcome which at least guarantees that our textile export quota will not be determined by our 1980 export volume. Probably, the exotic atmosphere of the Island of Gods [Bali] has made the United States concede a little bit by agreeing to use our 1984 export volume for determining its import quota for the coming 3 years. In other words, our quota-limited textile exports are allowed to increase by 25 percent for the coming 3 years over the 1984 export volume. Viewed from this perspective, what the Indonesian delegation achieved during the Bali talks is not disappointing.

As always happens in any negotiations, however, a step taken backward by a negotiating party must be compensated for by its opponent. It so happens that Indonesia's position during the talks was more unfavorable than that of the United States, which demanded inconsiderable compensation. The number of our quota-restricted textile categories was increased from 21 to 31. This means there are now 31 textile categories we are no longer allowed to export the amount we like.

That is not all, because the United States also delivered a kind of "ultimatum" on various textile categories not yet included in the Indoensian textile export list thus far. The export of jute can be taken as an example. This is due to the fact that several major jute exporters, such as Taiwan, have recently flooded the U.S. market and Indonesia is reminded to be careful if it wants to export jute to the United States. If someday Indonesia's jute exports are too great it will find these restricted by the U.S. import quota. Briefly stated, any export category currently without quota restriction will face quota restriction if it becomes too great.

All this shows that protectionism is not disappearing from the world even though all countries oppose it. Even big countries like the USA which like to pride themselves as being defenders of free trade are displaying the opposite course of action. They are not getting more and more open, but are closing their markets more and more. This trend is become increasingly depressing because the greatest impact of protectionism on developing countries like Indonesia is not on its sector of advanced technology, but on its industrial sector, such as its textile industry, which is the backbone of its industrialization programs. The struggle faced by developing countries in their industrialization efforts is indeed harder and heavier than that experienced by industrialized countries during their corresponding time.

The agreement reached in Denpasar is greeted with relief, but at the same time demonstrates developing countries' weakness in dealing with developed countries.

PNG AGREES TO CONTINUE BORDER DEMARCATION

BK101621 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have agreed to continue placing border markers along their common border. In addition, the two countries also agreed to measure the position [words indistinct] photographed by (Depler) satellite and place border markers in various specific places. The agreements was reached during the fifth 3-day meeting of the Indonesian-PNG technical subcommittee on border surveying and mapping in Bandung.

STATE-OWNED PETROLEUM COMPANY REPORTS NEW WELL

BK101205 Jakarta THE INDONESIAN TIMES in English 4 Jul 85 p 2

["By Our Reporter"]

[Text] The exploration and production (EP) Unit II of state-owned oil and gas company Pertamina with its regional operation: provinces of Jambi, South Sumatra and Lampung has recently found a new condensate and gas well at drilling well exploration Tasim-1, Pertamina's public relations and foreign affairs (Humas) official said Wednesday. Tasim well-1 is located around 45 km on south-western Prabumulih of South Sumatra, or approximately 10 km on western part of Pagardewa oil and gas field.

The newly found gas and condensate well has been tested several times and three of them in the depth of 1875 to 1877 metres, 1855 to 1864 metres and 1855 to 1864 metres on formation of Baturaja limestone. In the depth of 915 to 956 metres on formation of Aer Benakat has yielded gas and condensate with its cumulative production 8.40 million cubic feet of gas and 220 barrel of condensate per day through 1/2 inch pinning he said.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR, SHULTZ DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

BK101224 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Malaysia will welcome any efforts to fight international terrorism. This is partly because of its experience with terrorist activities in this country. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, and visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz discussed the issue of international terrorism during their 1-hour talks in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. Both agreed that some kind of cooperation should be forged to check threats by international terrorists. The prime minister pointed out that Malaysia is (?frequently) experiencing terrorism in the form of sea piracy.

Both leaders also discussed wide-ranging subjects in the context of bilateral and international relations. They recognized that there had been a number of achievements in bilateral matters, part of which was the successful conclusion of talks leading to the granting of landing rights to the Malaysian Airline System and the Northwest Orient. However, there is a need for greater economic contacts between the business groups of both countries.

On the Malaysian proposal for the proximity talks to resolve the Kampuchean issue, Mr Shultz gave his assurance of continued U.S. support for the proposal. Meanwhile, it has been announced that a new textile agreement between Malaysia and the United States would come into effect next month. Foreign Minister Tangku Ahmad Rithauddeen told RTM [Radio Television Malaysia] that the cabinet has approved of the accord.

KUALA LUMPUR COMMENTS ON ASEAN'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

BK101556 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After 2 days of discussions, the ASEAN ministerial conference is over, and the second phase of the Kuala Lumpur gathering will be concentrated on a dialogue with the five nations and regional grouping that are collectively called the dialogue partners. The United States, Canada, Japan, the European Community, Australia, and New Zealand are the dialogue partners. Undoubtedly, for ASEAN's relations with them, the focus of attention will be trade and economic issues. Broadly speaking, ASEAN needs a more liberal approach to its products on the part of the dialogue nations. The United States, Japan, and the European Community alone account for about 50 percent of ASEAN's trade. Similarly, in terms of foreign investment, the three account for 65 percent of external capital in ASEAN. There is, ASEAN feels, more scope for investment from all these nations. ASEAN for example, is keen that the European Investment Bank, a European Community institution, [words indistinct] its attention to ASEAN [words indistinct] to concentrate only on Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. If the European Investment Bank were to extend its operation to the ASEAN region, it would provide a significant stimulus to European private investment in the fastest-growing region in the world. It is a fact that the European Investment Bank borrows from Asia, including ASEAN, for its own operation in Europe.

Another important area in which all the ASEAN's dialogue partners can assist ASEAN is in human resources development. This means basically helping executives in private companies and public sector enterprises with sophisticated management skills. Thus, trade, private investment, and training are what ASEAN most values. For many years now, ASEAN has joined many other developing nations in asking trade, not aid. With the growing threat of increased protectionism looming in the more affluent nations, ASEAN is anxious to promote the notion of more trade rather than erect high tariff wars to keep out or discourage goods manufactured by ASEAN.

It is felt that the dialogue nations should buy more, and in that way help the ASEAN states and peoples to maintain a stable economic growth. The consumers in the dialogue nations, for their part, will benefit in not having to buy more expensive home-manufactured goods. The savings consumption of other goods and services that ASEAN is seeking from the dialogue partners is not easy access to all sectors of the market, but a [word indistinct] and fair policy when implementing the trade and tariff rules so as not to block ASEAN products.

There are several other sectors in which greater cooperation between the dialogue partners and ASEAN can be mutually beneficial. The drug menace is one of such areas; but, so are transfer of technology and even cultural cooperation. There is no doubt whatsoever that the dialogue session will lead to significant developments in the future.

VOMD VIEWS EAST TIMOR RESISTANCE TO INDONESIA

BK101429 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 4 Jul 85

["News report": "The Suharto Regime Is Unable To Crush the East Timor People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] It has been almost 10 years since the Suharto regime in Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1976 through its strong military superiority. East Timor, which has a population of less 700,000, was formerly a Portuguese colony. However, the East Timor people's armed forces are waging an unyielding guerrilla war against the aggressors. Quoting Western journalists who visited East Timor recently, Australian newspapers say that the armed struggle waged by the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor [Fretilin] for independence is gaining wide support from the people. It seems that the Indonesian Army has found it difficult to crush the armed resistance forces. Fretilin, which has been leading the people toward independence, forced the Portuguese colonial authorities in 1975 hastily to announce a gradual decolonization program for East Timor. However, capitalizing on declining Portuguese power, the Suharto regime of Indonesia sent its troops to invade East Timor and incorporate the territory by force into Indonesia as a province, disregarding unanimous world public opinion and UN decisions demanding that Indonesia withdraw its troops from East Timor and respect the right to self-determination of the people of East Timor.

Early this year, East Timor Governor Mario Carascalao allowed foreign journalists to enter East Timor for the first time in 18 months to convince the international community that the people of East Timor have improved their living standards under the Suharto regime. However, according to REUTER, the unilateral claims of Indonesian officials totally contradict those of Fretilin members escaping to Lisbon. Western news agencies say that diplomats and officials of international humanitarian agencies in Jakarta are generally of the opinion that the living standards have gradually improved under Indonesian rule. However, the efforts of the Indonesian authorities to use this to persuade members of the guerrilla forces to come out of the jungles and mountainous regions have failed. Not a few plantation workers told the visiting journalists that their misery is the same as it was during the Portuguese colonial era. Their misery is very far from improvement. The number of Indonesian soldiers stationed in East Timor exceeds 7,000. According to the Indonesian Government, the number of members of the anti-Indonesian East Timor people's armed forces does not surpass 1,000. However, Western journalists say that their number is in fact over the estimated figures. Moreover, they are gaining wide support from the local population. Indonesian Government troops are adopting a strategy similar to that of the British colonialists in facing Communist Party of Malaya guerrillas. Under this strategy, the troops are encircling rural inhabitants and restricting their movement. The territory's landscape and rainy season have cost the Indonesian Government greatly in pursuing the guerrilla forces. This continuing problem is a heavy burden, without benefits, for the Suharto regime.

MARCOS 'CONFIDENT' U.S. TO HONOR TREATY

HK110645 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [10 July] he is confident the United States would honor its obligation under a treaty which allows Washington to maintain key military bases in the Philippines. He was reacting to reports that the House of Representatives yesterday slashed military aid and also switched funds from it for increased economic aid in 1986-87. The Philippine Government regards the military aid as rental for the bases.

The president said we will deal only with the United States Government and not with any particular party, and we will await the final decision of the U.S. Government, confident that it will comply with the treaty on the bases.

VALENCIA ON REPORTS OF INVESTMENTS IN U.S.

HK100415 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] Last night I called up Washington, D.C., to find out how the newspapers ran.... in the National Press Club in Washington, how the story about the San Jose MERCURY [NEWS] about Filipinos with investments in the United States is being received in Washington, and they laughed at me. It turned out that nobody in Washington has ever read the San Jose MERCURY and they are giving no importance to the story out there. The reason is that the San Jose MERCURY is a small-town paper run by the Knight-Ridder syndicate which is not one of the biggest in American journalist circles. Nobody in Washington has given any great importance to the so-called expose on the San Jose MERCURY. But here in Manila it is the big story. I think people in government have over-reacted and people in the opposition have over-estimated the impact of the San Jose MERCURY in the United States.

The truth must be told that many of these stories that verge on the sensational are all beamed to the Philippines. They are derogatory to the president, to the first lady, to the officials of the Philippine Government and most particularly to the top leaders of the ruling KBL. They are generally planted in obscure American newspapers by opposition-minded Filipino-Americans who can think of no better way to call themselves successes than to remind the Filipinos how better off they are than we are because they are there and we are here. I think the best thing that Filipinos can do, those in government and those in the opposition, would be to find areas of contention here in the Philippines instead of relying on what Americans say, (?proving again) that the people who shout the loudest against colonialism are the colonials themselves.

ARMED FORCES REFORM MOVEMENT SAID U.S. SCHEME

HK101509 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 85 p 16

[Text] The reform movement in the Armed Forces is a "U.S. scheme" meant to make the military "more effective" in dealing with the "revolutionary movement," according to the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

In the June 1985 issue of ANG BAYAN, the CPP official organ, the party said the reform movement is "in accordance with U.S. wishes" to restore a "professional, apolitical military leadership" and a "more efficient use of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] men and material," against CPP forces. The party cited U.S. foreign policy towards the Philippines as discussed in the recently released National Security Study Directive (NSSD) as basis for its analysis. The NSSD proposed that Marcos implement reforms in the military to stabilize his regime.

With the help of a faction in the AFP and the Ministry of National Defense, the reform group also aims to do a "housecleaning...to break the control of the (Gen Fabian) Ver faction over the AFP..." the CPP said. In doing so, the reformists are "giving the U.S. more room for maneuver..." it added. Moreover, the CPP said the reform group leaders are "co-opting" discontented officers "to make sure that the activities of the members are under their control and (are) limited to cosmetic reforms...."

The party recognized though, that many officers, particularly in the junior ranks, are "imbued with nationalist feelings and democratic ideals." It urged CPP members to "cultivate the positive feelings" of these officers. "We call upon them (AFP officers) not to allow themselves to be used by the present leaders of the reform movement and instead launch their own genuine democratic and nationalist movement within the AFPO," the party said.

The CPP also looks at the reform movement as a "sign of the cleavages" within the AFP and reflection of the "weaknesses" in the Marcos rule. As part of the U.S. preparation for a successor government, the CPP said, "a faction of the ruling class is endeavoring to get into position for a projected reshuffle in government." The party pointed out that AFP officers on the side of the Enrile-Ramos faction are out to "gain promotions and choice positions." However, it noted, those belonging to the Ver faction "would not relinquish their positions...without resistance." The CPP foresees the "weakening" of the AFP as the two factions "fortify their positions."

SIX INTERVAL REVENUE OFFICIALS RELIEVED

HK101511 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Jul 85 pp 1, 10

[By Jun Ramiraz]

[Excerpt] Revenue Commissioner Ruben B. Ancheta relieved yesterday six officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) intelligence division in what could be the start of a major shakeup in the service. Ancheta reorganized the intelligence office due to persistent reports of blackmail and extortion allegedly perpetrated by some field men against business firms for not issuing receipts or invoices to their clients.

An aide of Ancheta said that many firms in Metro Manila were giving monthly "tong" to certain BIR intelligence operatives just to be left unmolested. "Charges are brought up only against those who refused to come across," he said, adding that operation "is an open book" among members of the intelligence community.

The intelligence division is tasked only with gathering of information and reporting the same directly to the office of the commissioner. Its members are not supposed to have contact with taxpayers. But sources said many operatives were conducting their own investigation and "termination" of tax cases.

Ancheta named a technical assistant, lawyer Querubin L. Makalintal, to head the intelligence division and Teofilo Alcorido, revenue attache to Australia, as his deputy. Ancheta gave new assignments to the six relieved intelligence officials which oldtimers described as freezer positions.

OPPOSITION GROUP CRITICIZES STATE 'CONSPIRACY'

HK101507 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jul 85 p 16

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New Nationalist Alliance] yesterday denounced what is called an "orchestrated conspiracy by the state to destroy" the organization. An indication of this, according to Leandro Alejandro, Bayan secretary-general, is the gunning down of human rights lawyer and Bayan official Crisostomo Cailing in his home in Cagayan de Oro last week.

Alejandro said Bayan has also received reports that four more human rights lawyers who are Bayan members are being marked for death, "having been entered in the military's order of battle." Named as "communist terrorists" are Mindanao-based lawyers Bernadette Encineral, Jose Gonzales, Luisito Villanueva and Rudy Pactolin. "Apparently, their staunch defense of the people's democratic rights have made them open targets for arrest and summary execution," according to Alejandro.

Elsewhere, military terrorism is rising at an alarming rate, Alejandro said. Artillery bombings and food blockades have caused the deaths of civilians in Claveria, Misamis Oriental, while suspected New People's Army elements and sympathizers are summarily slain. Even priests, workers, peasants, students and professionals are being victimized by the policy of arrest and detention, Alejandro said.

TROOPS, NPA CLASH IN ALBAY; ABOUT 100 DEAD

HK110657 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] About 100 people, 70 of them NPA rebels and 30 government soldiers, were reported killed in a 3-day battle last June 27-29 in Albay. The encounter, reported yesterday [10 July], occurred at the boundary of the towns of Libon, Oas, and Ligao towns [as heard]. A woman member of the NPA corps said she counted up to 70 slain rebels. She relayed the information to her relatives while recuperating from her wounds.

The woman rebel said she and the other wounded NPA's are now hiding in the hills of Bondoc Peninsula after escaping from Albay aboard a motor-launch which took them to Quezon Province. She said the battle broke out when a PC [Philippine Constabulary] force chanced upon a rebel encampment at Libon where some 300 rebels were bivouacked. Eleven PC soldiers and 20 marines were killed in the initial phase of the battle but reinforcements with helicopter gunships turned the tide of battle, forcing the NPA force to withdraw.

PRIEST DENIES MILITARY'S CHARGES IN COURT

HK110743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pasuquin, Philippines, July 11 (AFP) -- A Roman Catholic priest ordered jailed by President Ferdinand Marcos on rebellion charges has denied a military accusation that he was a communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla. "I am sorry to inform my accusers that I am not guilty of their charges," Father Teodoro Remigio said in a clear voice yesterday before a court packed with sympathizers on his arraignment in this extreme northern Philippine town.

The military contends that Father Remigio, 37, a parish priest of nearby Piddig town, joined the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) shortly after it was founded in 1968, and its military arm the NPA when it was set up a year later. Soldiers arrested him after he officiated at a mass in his parish last March 29, the 16th anniversary of the NPA. He has been in detention since then at a military camp in Benguet Province, 200 kilometers (120 miles) south of here. The priest arrived late for the hearing under heavy military guard and was cheered by his parishioners, nuns and priests who picketed the courthouse, hoisting placards demanding "justice and freedom" for him and other political prisoners.

Father Remigio is among five priests detained without bail on the strength of Mr Marcos' preventive detention action (PDA) on suspicion of involvement in the communist underground. He has filed a petition questioning the PDA's legality before the Supreme Court. The continued detention of the priests in this largely Roman Catholic country has soured church relations with the government, which is beset by mounting rebellion by some 12,000 NPA guerrillas.

Immediately after Father Remigio's arrest, his superior Bishop Edmundo Abaya resigned from a church-military liaison committee in Mr. Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte and bitterly protested the arrest in a letter to the president. The priest's parish in Ilocos Norte is near Sarrat town, the 67-year-old Mr. Marcos' birthplace. "The military should release Father Remigio first before any dialogue between the church and the military in Ilocos Norte could prosper," Bishop Abaya was quoted as saying.

NPA ATTACK ARMY POST NEAR BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT

HK090923 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The military reported yesterday [8 July] that communist NPA guerrillas attacked an army post near the Bataan nuclear plant, killing one soldier and wounding six others before withdrawing. Brigadier General Angel Mapua said about 40 NPA terrorists attacked the army post. He said troops backed by helicopter gunships have been sent after the dissidents. The Bataan nuclear plant has been the target of sabotage by leftist-led protesters. Last week some 18 of its steel pylons were blown up. The plant is scheduled to be test-fired later this year.

Meanwhile, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported that 15 people were killed in several clashes between the NPA and troops in Mindanao. Seven civilians caught in the cross-fire as well as two militiamen were killed in a battle in Agusan Del Sur Province.

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